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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of March 30, 1956

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM (S J Res 31)			Reported 5-19-55	Rejected 3-27-56	
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM					
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55			
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD					
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56	Passed 3-17-56	
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (S 3183)			Reported 2-10-56		
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 7474) (S 1048)	Reported 7-21-55	Rejected 7-27-55	Reported 5-13-55	Passed 5-25-55	
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55		
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55	
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55			
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55				
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56	Passed 2-8-56	
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55		
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55	Passed 2-6-56	Vetoed 2-17-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)					
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)					
HOUSING					
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3-7-56		
DEPRESSED AREAS					
IMMIGRATION					
DISASTER INSURANCE					
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56	Reported 3-23-56	Passed 3-26-56	Signed 3-29-56
POSTAL RATE INCREASES					

APPROPRIATIONS -- House and Senate have adopted conference report on Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill. House has passed Interior, Executive Offices, Labor-HEW, Independent Offices and District of Columbia Appropriation bills.

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BOXSCORE TRACES 201 PRESIDENTIAL REQUESTS

President Eisenhower Feb. 29, announcing his decision to accept the Republican nomination for a second term, said he would not wage a political campaign "in the customary pattern." Instead, the President said, he would base his campaign on his foreign and domestic program. He would, "through means of mass communication," try to show the American people "how much of that program has been accomplished or enacted into law."

- What is the President's 1956 program?
- What progress has the program made in the hands of the Democratic-led 84th Congress?

The President's 1956 program was outlined in nine messages sent to Congress between Jan. 5 and March 28. Congressional Quarterly analyzed every message and extracted all legislative proposals that could be pinned down to specifics. They totaled 201. As of March 28, Congress had approved 15 of these requests -- about 7 percent of the program.

CQ's breakdown of President Eisenhower's 201-point legislative program is listed on page 356. The status of each of the 201 points is charted in a "boxscore" starting on page 354.

Status of Program

CQ's "boxscore" on the President's 1956 legislative program as of March 28 shows:

- 15 requests approved by Congress and sent to the President for his signature.
- 33 on the way to approval -- passed by the House or Senate or both.
- 93 had made some progress in committee -- had been reported or had been the subject of hearings.
- 5 had sustained setbacks -- unfavorable action at some stage which still could be reversed.
- 55 had not started through the legislative mill, although bills to implement most had been introduced.

Early-session scores generally are deceptive, since the pace of Congressional action is accelerated during the session's last weeks. Although the President had won approval of only 7 percent of his 1956 program as of March 28, his score was better than it was in a comparable period in 1954 when Republicans controlled the Congress. On March 31, 1954, only 2.3 percent of his program had been approved. Yet, at the end of the 1954 session his score had risen to 64.7 percent.

Each year (1953-1955) the percent of the Eisenhower legislative program approved by Congress has declined. CQ's previous Eisenhower boxscores:

	Proposals Submitted	Approved By Congress	Percent Score
1953	44	32	72.7%
1954	232	150	64.7
1955	207	96	46.3

Highlights of 1956 Program

CQ tabulated action taken in 1955 on bills relating to the President's 1956 program when such bills still were pending before Congress in 1956.

Highlights of President Eisenhower's 201-point 1956 legislative program, through March 28, as analyzed by Congressional Quarterly:

FARMERS -- A nine-point program to solve farm problems, with emphasis on a "Soil Bank" plan to cut surpluses and protect farmers' incomes by paying them to stop planting crops on part of their land.

SCHOOLS -- A five-year program of federal aid to states for construction of schools, including \$1.25 billion in grants and \$750 million for federal purchase of local school bonds.

HEALTH -- Legislation to promote better health in the United States, including expanded federal aid for construction of hospitals and medical facilities, grants for training health personnel, aid to states for medical care of persons on relief rolls.

HOUSING -- An omnibus program, including federal aid for construction of public housing, broadened authority for federal insurance of private home mortgages, special aid to promote housing for the elderly.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- Extension of coverage.

FOREIGN AID -- \$4.9 billion for U.S. military, economic and technical aid to friendly nations in fiscal 1957, plus authority to make long-term commitments to aid projects in under-developed countries.

IMMIGRATION -- Revision of U.S. Immigration laws, including an increase of about 65,000 in the annual quota of admissible aliens.

LABOR -- Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, extension of minimum wage law coverage.

STATEHOOD -- Immediate statehood for Hawaii; "progress" toward Alaskan statehood.

TRADE -- U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation that would administer the 35-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

TAXES -- Extension of existing excise and corporation income tax rates.

POWER, RECLAMATION -- Federal construction of five resource-development projects; private "partnership" development of four projects.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT -- Federal loans, grants and technical aid to areas suffering substantial unemployment.

CQ'S EISENHOWER BOXSCORE

(Listing action by the 84th Congress on the President's 1956 Program as of March 28)

Key	HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION	HOUSE FLOOR ACTION	SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION	SENATE FLOOR ACTION	FINAL OUTCOME	PUBLIC LAW NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6
✓ Favorable action												
X Unfavorable action												
H Hearings held												
# Congressional inaction would constitute favorable action.												
* Request previously denied, resubmitted in 1956.												
** Senate approval and President's signature complete action; no PL number												
-- No further action necessary												
Agriculture												
SOIL BANK												
1. Authorize acreage reserve program for wheat, cotton, corn and rice.	H		✓	✓								
2. Authorize conservation reserve program for all crops.	H		✓	✓								
3. Prohibit cropping or grazing reserve land.	H		✓	✓								
4. Protect historic allotments on acreage.	H		✓	✓								
COMMODITIES												
1. Retain flexible supports. #	X	X	X	✓								
2. Limit size of support loans to one farm.	H		✓	X								
3. Expand non-commercial wheat area.	H		✓	✓								
4. Remove marketing quotas from wheat grown and used on one farm.	H		✓	✓								
5. Remove controls from durum wheat.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	431						
6. Permit sale of low-grade CCC wheat for feed.	H		H									
7. Compute cotton parity on average quality.	H		✓	✓								
8. Put quantity, not acreage, allotments on cotton.	H		H									
9. Drop minimum acreage allotment on peanuts.	H		41									
10. Extend school milk program.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
11. Increase CCC funds for school milk.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
12. Extend Sugar Act.	✓	✓	✓	✓								
OTHER												
1. Sell CCC stocks domestically at support levels.	H		H									
2. Repeal ban on exports of CCC surpluses to unfriendly countries.	H		H									
3. Ease wheat planting requirements for allotments in Great Plains.	H		✓	✓								
4. Amend conservation plan for Great Plains.	H		H									
5. Refund federal gas tax for farm use.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
6. Reorganize Farm Credit Administration.	H		H									
7. Increase agricultural research funds.	H		H									
8. Enact low-income farm program.	H		H									
9. Permit loans to part-time and low-income farmers.	H		H									
Education & Welfare												
SCHOOLS												
1. Provide federal funds for poor districts.	✓											
2. Give greater share to low-income states.	X											
3. Have states give priority to poor areas.	✓											
4. Permit matching by states or districts.	✓											
5. Vary matching requirements by income.	X											
6. Penalize states lagging in effort.	✓											
7. Buy local school bonds.*	✓											
8. Aid school lease-purchase program.*	✓											
9. Share administrative planning costs.*	✓											
10. Increase Office of Education funds.	✓	✓	H									
11. Extend federally affected school aid.	H											
HEALTH												
1. Provide matching grants for medical research and teaching facilities.	✓	✓	H									
2. Insure mortgages for medical care facilities.*			H									
3. Extend aid program for building hospitals.												
4. Set up graduate nurse training.*												
5. Aid practical nurse training.*												
6. Authorize public health training.*												
7. Increase funds for medical research.	✓	✓										
8. Set up matching aid for medical care of public assistance recipients.*												
9. Contribute 50% of medical aid cost.*	H											
10. Set up mental health project grants.*												
11. Make surveys of sickness and disability.												
12. Strengthen and make permanent Water Pollution Control Act.*	H		✓	✓	✓							
13. Extend polio vaccination act.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							411
HOUSING												
1. Authorize 70,000 public housing units.*												
2. Make public housing conditional on local slum clearance program.												
3. Give elderly a priority in public housing.												
4. Admit old single persons to public housing.												
5. Raise FHA loan insurance authorization.												
6. Enlarge and make permanent FHA repair loan program.												
7. Increase grants for urban planning.												
8. Set low mortgage rates for persons displaced by slum clearance programs.												
9. Raise college housing loan authorization.												
10. Permit higher interest on college loans.												
11. Aid elderly to get FHA-insured loans.												
12. Insure loans on apartments for the old.												
13. Let farm housing loan authority expire.*												
14. Ease FNMA stock purchase requirements.	H											
OTHER												
1. Increase OASI coverage.	✓	✓										
2. Extend formula for public aid grants.												
3. Limit public assistance aid for recipients of OASI benefits.*												
4. Alter interest on OASI trust fund.												
5. Permit social security research projects.												
6. Stress self-care aim of public aid program.												
7. Aid juvenile delinquency projects.*												
8. Expand child welfare services.*												
9. Improve mentally retarded children's schooling.												
Foreign Policy												
FOREIGN AID												
1. Appropriate \$4.9 billion for foreign aid.	H											
2. Authorize \$4.7 billion in aid.	H											
3. Permit long-term commitments.	H											
4. Set up special Middle East-African fund.	H											
5. Increase Special Presidential Fund.	H											
6. Grant greater flexibility in use of Fund.	H											
7. Grant leeway in obligating all aid funds.	H											
IMMIGRATION												
1. Base quotas on 1950 census.												
2. Base increased quotas on immigration since 1924.												
3. Set up non-nationality quota of 5,000.												
4. Pool unused national quotas within area.												
5. Allot such quotas to preference groups.												
6. Drop "mortgages" on quotas.												
7. Permit Attorney General to grant relief in immigration, deportation cases.												
8. Set a ceiling on relief cases.												
9. Waive fingerprinting of alien visitors.												
10. Relax rules on aliens going through U.S.												
11. Drop inspection of aliens coming from Alaska, Hawaii.												

(For more detailed requests, see p. 356)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Drop racial, ethnic information rules.						
13. Ease false identity regulations.						
14. Ease rules on Asian spouses, children.						
15. Aid aliens marrying U.S. citizens.						
16. Aid veterans seeking naturalization.						
17. Limit judicial appeals on deportation.						
REFUGEES						
1. Transfer unused quotas.			H			
2. Omit reference to "resettlement."			H			
3. Admit escapees, expellees.			H			
4. Admit those coming from homelands.			H			
5. Waive proof of lawful entry.			H			
6. Waive passport requirement.			H			
7. Waive 2-year history requirement.			H			
8. Permit sponsorship by groups.			H			
9. Admit family members separately.			H			
10. Admit tubercular refugees.			H			
TREATIES**						
Consent to ratification of agreements on:						
1. Imports of commercial samples	--	--	✓	✓	✓	
2. Slavery.	--	--	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Friendship, commerce (Haiti)	--	--				
4. Touring customs facilities.	--	--	H			
5. Imports of cars	--	--	H			
6. Inter-American cultural relations.	--	--				
7. International plant protection.	--	--				
8. Amity, economic relations (Iran).	--	--	✓			
9. Civil aviation.	--	--				
10. Friendship, commerce (Nicaragua).	--	--				
OTHER						
1. Join world trade group (OTC).	H					
2. Extend Export Control Act.	H					
3. Increase information agency funds.	H					
4. Take part in trade fairs, cultural acts.	H		✓	✓		
Labor						
1. Require employer non-Communist oaths.*						
2. Protect strikers' voting rights.*						
3. Extend minimum wage coverage*						
4. Grant equal pay for equal work.						
5. Aid occupational safety plans.*						
6. Liberalize longshoremen injury benefits.*	H		✓	✓		
7. Revise eight-hour laws.*						
8. Regulate welfare, pension plans.						
Military & Veterans						
1. Improve survivor benefits.*	✓	✓	H			
2. Relate survivor benefits to OASI.*	✓	✓	H			
3. Improve dependents' medical care.*	✓	✓				
4. Aid career medical personnel.	✓	✓				
5. Insure military housing construction.			H			
6. Cut rent for substandard housing.*						
Miscellaneous-Administrative						
GENERAL						
1. Investigate denials of Negro rights.	H					
2. Assure equality of all citizens' rights.	H					
3. Reward contributions to civilization.*	H		H			
4. Promote artistic endeavors.*	H					
POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS						
1. Increase postal rates.*	H					
2. Pay P.O. for carrying welfare mail.*						
3. Cover federal employees under OASI.*			H			
4. Provide voluntary health insurance.*						
5. Raise top employees' pay.	✓	✓				
6. Shift financing of injury benefits.*						
TERRITORIES, INDIANS						
1. Grant statehood to Hawaii.*	✓	X	H			
2. Advance Alaskan statehood.						
3. Provide Alaskan care of mentally ill.	✓	✓	H			
4. Build sanitary facilities for Indians.						
5. Build schools, other works in Canal Zone.						
6. Increase public aid funds to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.			H			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
1. Grant D.C. home rule, suffrage.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2. Raise federal payment to D.C.			✓	✓	✓	
3. Improve D.C. jobless pay law.*			✓	✓	✓	
4. Provide D.C. non-occupational disability.*						
5. Authorize D.C. public works.						
6. Transfer Freedmen's, build new hospital.						
Taxes & Economic Policy						
TAXES, CUSTOMS						
1. Extend corporation tax rates.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2. Extend excise tax rates.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3. Require fewer information returns.*						
4. Exempt from taxes certain income from investment companies.*						
5. Alter corporate tax on foreign income.*						
6. Improve import customs valuation.*	✓	✓	H			
RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS						
1. Provide 10-year interstate highway plan.*	H		X	X		
2. Finance highways without deficit.	✓					
3. Extend federal-aid highway program.	H		✓	✓		
4. Increase aid for flooded roads.	H		✓	✓		
5. Finance TVA power through revenue bonds.			H			
6. Authorize Upper Colorado project.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7. Authorize Frylingpan-Arkansas project.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	423
8. Construct Ventura (Calif.) project.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9. Construct Wapinitia (Ore.) project.	✓	✓				
10. Construct Washoe (Nev.-Calif.) project.	H		H			
11. Authorize Green Peter-White Bridge (Ore.) reservoir as partnership project.*	H					
12. Authorize John Day reservoir (Ore.-Wash.) as partnership project.						
13. Authorize Bruce Eddy (Idaho) reservoir as partnership project.						
14. Permit locally-financed power at Cougar (Ore.) project.*	H					
15. Authorize Passamaquoddy survey.*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	401
16. Aid local development of reclamation.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17. Deepen Great Lakes channels.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	434
18. Increase funds for national parks.	✓	✓	H			
ANTITRUST						
1. Require pre-merger information.	✓					
2. Amplify federal anti-merger power.						
3. Regulate all bank mergers.	✓	✓				
4. Regulate bank control by holding company.	✓	✓	✓			
5. Strengthen FTC antitrust orders.	H					
6. Simplify federal antitrust civil actions.						
AREA REDEVELOPMENT						
1. Set up agency to aid unemployment areas.			H			
2. Provide technical aid for area planning.			H			
3. Grant matching capital improvement loans.				H		
4. Set up revolving loan fund.				H		
5. Apply urban renewal program to industrial redevelopment.						
6. Grant HHFA priority to unemployment areas						
OTHER						
1. Extend temporary debt limit	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	402
2. Increase small business disaster loans.						
3. Grant matching indemnities for flood losses.	H		H			
4. Reinsure private flood insurance.	H		H			
5. Construct nuclear-powered exhibit ship.*	✓	✓	✓			
6. Authorize AEC construction of plants.	H		H			
7. Extend Defense Production Act.	H					
8. Extend Export-Import Bank loan power.						
9. Increase patent fees.	✓					

(For more detailed requests, see p. 356)

EISENHOWER SUBMITS 201 REQUESTS TO CONGRESS

LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS

Following is a list of President Eisenhower's 1956 legislative requests to Congress. A symbol in parentheses following each request indicates the message in which it was made. A key to the symbols is given in the box on this page. Treaty requests are followed by the date treaty was sent to the Senate.

Agriculture

SOIL BANK

1. Authorize an acreage reserve program under which growers of wheat, cotton, corn and rice would voluntarily reduce planted acreage below allotments in return for certificates convertible into cash or specified quantities of the commodities from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. (B)
2. Authorize a conservation reserve program providing annual federal payments to any farmer, regardless of crop or location, who voluntarily contracts to withdraw some cropland from current production and put it into soil-conserving uses for a specified period. (Federal payments would cover part of the initial cost of establishing the new use of the land.) (B)
3. Provide that each participating farmer contract to refrain from cropping or grazing any land put into the acreage or conservation reserve. (B)
4. Provide that participation in the acreage or conservation reserve will not impair historic acreage allotments. (B)

COMMODITY PROGRAMS

1. Take no action to restore high rigid price supports for farm commodities. (D)
2. Place a dollar limit on the size of price support loans to any one individual or farming unit. (B)
3. Expand the non-commercial wheat area beyond the 12 states designated in existing law. (B)
4. Exempt from marketing quotas producers who use all the wheat they raise for feed, food or seed on their own farms. (B)
5. Extend for one year legislation exempting durum wheat from acreage and marketing controls. (B)
6. Authorize the annual sale for feeding purposes, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, of limited quantities of Commodity Credit Corp. wheat of less desirable milling quality. (B)
7. Amend the price support law to require that parity prices for cotton be computed on the basis of the average grade and quality of the crop. (B)
8. Replace acreage allotments on cotton with quantity allotments beginning with the 1957 crop. (F)
9. Eliminate provisions of law setting a minimum national acreage allotment for peanuts. (B)
10. Extend the special school milk program for two years beyond June 30, 1956. (B)
11. Increase from \$50 million to \$75 million a year, authorization to use CCC funds for the school milk program. (B)
12. Renew the Sugar Act of 1948. (B)

OTHER

1. Permit, under proper safeguards, domestic sales of government-owned price-supported commodities at not less than support levels plus carrying charges. (B)
2. Repeal section of the Agricultural Trade Development Act of 1954 which limits export of government-owned surpluses to "friendly" nations only. (B)
3. Relax planting requirements to maintain base acreage for wheat allotments in the Great Plains area. (B)
4. Provide long-time cost-sharing commitments under the agricultural conservation program in the Great Plains area. (B)

Key

President Eisenhower's 1956 legislative requests were made in the following messages to Congress: (the list gives the CQ symbol for each message, the subject of the message, date of delivery to Congress and Weekly Report pages on which the message is covered)

Symbol	Message	Date	Page
A	State of the Union	Jan. 5	1
B	Farm Program	Jan. 9	29
C	School Construction	Jan. 12	38
D	Budget	Jan. 16	59
E	Economic Report	Jan. 24	85
F	Health	Jan. 26	95
G	National Parks	Feb. 2	--
H	Immigration	Feb. 8	151
I	Foreign Aid	March 19	329

Symbols preceding a request indicate:

* Request previously denied; resubmitted in 1956.

† Negative requests: Congressional inaction would constitute favorable action.

5. Exempt farmers from the federal excise tax on gasoline purchased for use on the farm. (B)
6. Continue reorganization of the Farm Credit Administration by combining the production credit corporations and the federal intermediate credit banks. (B)
7. Increase funds for agricultural research by 25 percent. (B)
8. Enact the program to aid low-income farm families recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1955. (B)
- *9. Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit the Farmers' Home Administration to make loans to part-time and low-income farmers, and provide additional loan authorization of \$15 million. (D)

Education & Welfare

SCHOOLS

1. Authorize \$1.25 billion, at the rate of \$250 million annually for five years, for federal grants to states for school construction in financially needy districts. (C)
2. Distribute federal grant funds according to state income per school-age child, allotting larger amounts per child to states with lower income. (C)
3. Require that states, in distributing federal-grant funds, give the highest priority to school districts with the least economic ability to meet their needs. (C)
4. Require that federal grants be matched by states or local school districts in first year, thereafter by states alone. (C)
5. Set matching requirements according to state income per school-age child, permitting lower-income states to put up a smaller proportion of funds than higher-income states. (C)
6. Provide a formula to reduce the proportion of federal grant funds to states "noticeably lagging behind their ability" to support their public schools. (C)
- *7. Authorize \$750 million over five years for federal purchase of local school construction bonds unmarketable except at "excessive" interest rates. (C)
- *8. Authorize a five-year program of advances to states to help provide reserves for bonds issued by state school financing agencies to finance local school construction under lease-purchase plans. (C)
- *9. Authorize a five-year \$20 million program of matching grants to states for planning to help communities and states overcome "obstacles" to financing school construction. (C)

10. Provide a "major" increase in funds for the Office of Education, to expand research and other services. (C)
11. Extend authority for federal funds for school construction in federally affected school districts. (C)

HEALTH

1. Authorize \$250 million for a five-year program of federal grants for construction of medical research and teaching facilities; require institutions to match grants in "at least equal amounts." (F)
- *2. Authorize federal insurance of private loans for the construction of medical care facilities; authorize a contingent liability of \$200 million outstanding at any one time, plus an additional \$150 million at the discretion of the President. (D, F)
3. Extend for two years the federal-state program of aid in construction of hospitals and other medical care facilities. (F)
- *4. Provide federal aid for graduate nurse traineeships. (F)
- *5. Authorize a five-year program of federal grants for training practical nurses. (F)
- *6. Authorize establishment of traineeships in other public health specialties. (F)
7. Increase by 28 percent funds for medical research and research grants by the National Institutes of Health. (F)
- *8. Authorize a "separate program" for federal matching of state and local expenditures for medical care of the aged, blind, disabled and dependent children. (D, F)
- *9. Set federal share at 50 percent, up to a maximum derived by multiplying \$6 a month by the number of adults on public assistance rolls, and \$3 a month by the number of minors on the rolls. (D)
- *10. Authorize a new program of mental health project grants to seek ways of improving mental institutions. (F)
11. Authorize the Public Health Service to make periodic surveys of sickness and disability in the United States. (F)
- *12. Strengthen and make permanent the Water Pollution Control Act. (F)
- *13. Extend the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act to June 30, 1957. (F)

HOUSING

- *1. Authorize contracts for 35,000 new public housing units a year for two years. (D)
2. Make federal assistance to a community for public housing contingent on its adoption of a workable program of slum prevention and elimination. (D, E)
3. Amend public housing law to provide limited preference to elderly low-income families. (D)
4. Amend public housing law to permit admission of elderly single persons. (D)
5. Increase, and place on a more permanent basis, the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance authority. (D, E)
6. Increase the maximum size and maturity of home repair and modernization loans eligible for FHA insurance, and give the program permanent status. (D, E)
7. Increase from \$5 million to \$10 million authorization for matching grants to state, metropolitan and regional planning agencies for urban planning assistance. (A, D)
8. Authorize "exceptionally favorable terms" for federally insured mortgages on housing for persons displaced by urban renewal and other public projects. (E)
9. Increase by \$100 million borrowing authorization for college housing loans. (D)
10. Allow higher interest rates on college housing loans -- in order to adequately cover costs to the government and encourage private lenders to "re-enter" market. (A, D)
11. Permit older persons buying houses with federally insured mortgages to have third parties -- individuals or organizations -- guarantee interest and amortization payments. (E)
12. Authorize mortgage insurance on favorable terms for apartments built for occupancy in whole or in part by older persons. (E)
- *13. Permit authority for farm housing loans under title V of the 1949 Housing Act to expire June 30, 1956. (D)
14. Authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association to vary within wider limits its stock purchase requirement. (E)

OTHER

1. Extend the coverage of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to self-employed groups and other workers not yet covered. (D, E)
2. Extend temporarily, until June 30, 1959, the existing formula for determining the federal share of public assistance payments. (D)
- *3. Fix at 50 percent the federal share of supplementary old-age assistance payments to beneficiaries of OASI who are added to the assistance rolls after fiscal 1957. (D)
4. Enact legislation to make the interest paid to the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund reflect more closely the long-term character of investments by the fund. (D)
5. Authorize research and demonstration projects in the social security field. (D)
6. Help needy persons to obtain self-support and self-care through the public assistance programs. (D)
- *7. Authorize federal aid to states for strengthening their services for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. (D)
- *8. Increase authorization for child welfare services. (A, D)
9. Enact legislation to alleviate the shortage of teachers and to encourage improved educational opportunities for mentally retarded children. (A, D)

Foreign Policy

FOREIGN AID

1. Appropriate \$4.9 billion for fiscal 1957 mutual security programs. (I)
2. Authorize \$4.7 billion in fiscal 1957 for mutual security. (I)
3. Provide "limited authority" to make "longer term" economic assistance commitments for development projects requiring a period of years for completion. (A, D, I)
4. Set up special \$100 million fund for non-military aid in the Middle East and Africa. (I)
5. Authorize an additional \$100 million for the Special Presidential Fund plus authority for transfers to the Fund. (I)
6. Grant greater flexibility in the President's authority to use the Fund. (I)
7. Permit greater flexibility in the obligating of mutual security appropriations. (I)

IMMIGRATION*

- * (The President requested revision of the immigration laws in 1953 and 1955, but did not make detailed recommendations)
1. Increase the maximum annual immigration quota from 154,657 to about 220,000 by basing ceiling on a percentage of total U.S. population as shown by the 1950 census. (H)
 2. Distribute the additional quota numbers among countries in proportion to their actual immigration to the U.S. since 1924. (H)
 3. Set aside from the increased annual quota, 5,000 numbers to be available for admission of aliens without regard to nationality or national origin. (H)
 4. Permit utilization of unused national quota numbers in the succeeding year by pooling such numbers within geographic areas and distributing among eligible applicants of the area without regard to country of birth. (H)
 5. Limit allocation of unused quotas to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law. (H)
 6. Eliminate the "mortgage" on quotas resulting from visas issued under special acts and charged against Immigration Act quotas. (H)
 7. Give the Attorney General limited discretionary powers to grant relief in individual immigration and deportation cases currently handled through private bills, limiting such discretion to aliens with close relatives in the U.S., veterans and functionaries of religious organizations. (H)
 8. Provide a ceiling on the number of cases in which such discretionary authority may be exercised. (H)
 9. Permit the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to waive the fingerprinting requirement, on a reciprocal basis, for aliens coming to the U.S. for temporary periods. (H)
 10. Relax admission requirements for aliens traveling through, but not remaining in, the U.S. (H)

11. Eliminate inspection requirements for aliens seeking admittance to the mainland from Alaska and Hawaii. (H)
12. Repeal requirement that aliens specify race and ethnic classification in visa applications. (H)
13. Amend provision making falsification of identity a mandatory ground for deportation, to give relief to refugees who used false identities to escape forcible repatriation behind the Iron Curtain. (H)
14. Repeal "inequitable" provisions relating to Asian spouses and adopted children. (H)
15. Repeal requirement that aliens who marry U.S. citizens must have been in the U.S. one year before marriage to be eligible for adjustment to permanent residence. (H)
16. Waive proof of admission for permanent residence in the case of veterans otherwise eligible for special naturalization benefits. (H)
17. Limit the use of judicial appeals against deportation orders when the "only purpose" is delay. (H)

REFUGEES

- *1. Amend the Refugee Act to provide for transfer of unused quota in any category. (A)
- *2. Redefine "refugee" to eliminate reference to resettlement. (A)
- *3. Eliminate requirement that "escapee" or "expellee" be also a "refugee." (A)
- *4. Relax requirement that refugee be living away from his home area. (A)
- *5. Permit Attorney General to waive requirement that alien refugees already in the U.S. prove their lawful entry. (A)
- *6. Permit waiver of requirement that refugees and escapees provide passports. (A)
- *7. Delete requirement for two-year past history on visa applicants. (A)
- *8. Permit welfare groups to sponsor individual applicants. (A)
- *9. Permit members of a refugee's family to enter the U.S. separately. (A)
- *10. Relax ban on admission of tubercular refugees. (A)

TREATIES

Consent to ratification of:

1. Convention to facilitate importation of commercial samples and advertising material. (Transmitted 7/7/53)
2. Protocol amending slavery convention. (5/27/54)
3. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Haiti. (6/22/55)
4. Convention concerning customs facilities for touring. (Transmitted 1/12/56)
5. Customs convention on the temporary importation of private road vehicles. (1/12/56)
6. Convention for the promotion of inter-American cultural relations. (1/12/56)
7. International plant protection convention. (1/12/56)
8. Treaty of amity, economic relations and consular rights between the United States and Iran. (1/12/56)
9. Protocol relating to certain amendments to the convention on international civil aviation. (1/12/56)
10. Treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua. (3/9/56)

OTHER

- *1. Approve U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. (A, D)
2. Extend the Export Control Act. (D)
3. Increase funds substantially for the U.S. Information Agency. (A, D)
4. Authorize, on a continuing basis, U.S. participation in international trade fairs and cultural presentations. (D)

Labor

- *1. Amend the Taft-Hartley labor law to require employers to file non-Communist affidavits. (A)
- *2. Amend the Taft-Hartley law to protect rights of economic strikers in representation elections. (A)

- *3. Extend the minimum wage law to protect additional workers. (A, D)
4. Approve equal pay for equal work without sex discrimination. (A)
- *5. Enact a new program providing technical aid and limited financial assistance to the states for promoting occupational safety. (D)
- *6. Raise benefits and provide more funds for rehabilitation under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. (A, D)
- *7. Clarify and strengthen the eight-hour law covering workers on federal and federally aided public works projects. (A)
8. Require federal registration of private pension and welfare plans and reports on their administration and finances. (A, E)

Military & Veterans

- *1. Improve military and veterans' survivor benefits. (A, D)
- *2. Relate military service survivor benefits to Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits. (D)
- *3. Improve medical care for military dependents. (A, D, F)
4. Provide improved career inducements for armed services medical personnel. (D)
5. Extend authority for Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance of military housing units. (A, D)
- *6. Provide reasonable rentals for servicemen occupying substandard government quarters. (D)

Miscellaneous-Administrative

GENERAL

1. Set up a bipartisan commission to examine charges of vote denials and unwarranted economic pressures against Negroes. (A)
2. Aid federal efforts to assure equality of justice, opportunity and civil rights to all citizens. (A)
- *3. Enact legislation to give national recognition for distinguished civilian contributions to the advancement of the arts and the welfare of mankind. (D)
- *4. Enact legislation to promote wider appreciation of the arts and encouragement of creative artistic endeavors. (D)

POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS

- *1. Raise postal rates to increase revenues by \$350 million a year. (A, D)
- *2. Authorize appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury to pay the Post Office Department for transportation of mail, such as educational or religious matter, being carried free or at greatly reduced rates. (D)
- *3. Cover federal government employees under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, making "suitable" adjustments in existing retirement programs. (A, E)
- *4. Authorize prepaid group health insurance for federal employees. (A, F)
- *5. Increase the pay of government executives and top career employees. (A)
- *6. Provide that federal employing agencies bear the cost of accident compensation benefit paid their employees. (D)

TERRITORIES, INDIANS

- *1. Grant statehood to Hawaii. (A)
2. Enact legislation to advance Alaskan statehood. (A)
3. Transfer to the territorial government of Alaska responsibility for care of the mentally ill, providing temporary federal aid for building and operating treatment centers. (D)
4. Authorize the Public Health Service to construct and maintain sanitary facilities for United States Indians. (D, F)
5. Authorize the (Panama) Canal Zone government to make expenditures to replace schools and other civic improvements being transferred to the Republic of Panama under terms of a 1955 treaty. (D)
6. Increase the existing dollar limitations for public assistance grants to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. (D)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- *1. Grant self-government and suffrage to citizens of the District of Columbia. (A)
- 2. Authorize a \$2 million increase in the federal payment to the District of Columbia. (D)
- *3. Improve the D.C. unemployment insurance law. (A)
- *4. Establish in the District of Columbia, a system of benefits for workers temporarily disabled from non-occupational causes. (A, D)
- 5. Authorize construction and improvement of firehouses, hospitals, institutions, recreational facilities and stormwater sewers in D.C. (D)
- 6. Transfer Freedmen's Hospital (D.C.) to Howard University and provide for construction of a new teaching hospital. (D)

Taxes & Economic Policy

TAXES, CUSTOMS

- 1. Continue for one year existing corporation income tax rates. (A, D)
- 2. Continue for one year existing excise tax rates. (A, D)
- *3. Enact legislation to reduce the frequency of information returns submitted by employers withholding income and social security taxes. (D)
- *4. Permit regulated investment companies with the bulk of their assets in tax-exempt securities to pass through to their shareholders the tax-exempt status of the income from such securities. (E)
- *5. Enact legislation to stimulate foreign investment by modifications of the taxation of corporate income from foreign sources. (A, E)
- *6. Enact legislation to simplify the present system of customs valuation. (A, E)

RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

- *1. Authorize as a "single integrated program" completion in approximately ten years of a 40,000-mile interstate highway system. (A, D)
- 2. Provide an "adequate" plan for financing the interstate highway program, to avoid creating budget deficits. (A, D)
- 3. Continue the Federal Aid Highway Program for other roads. (A)
- 4. Increase by \$10 million the fiscal 1956 authorization for grants to states for repair of federal-aid highways damaged by floods. (D)
- 5. Authorize sale of revenue bonds to finance steam-power facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority. (D)
- *6. Authorize federal construction of the Upper Colorado River Basin project. (A, D)
- *7. Authorize federal construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project (Colo.). (A, D)
- 8. Authorize federal construction of the Ventura project (Calif.). (D)
- 9. Authorize federal construction of the Wapinitia project, Juniper division (Ore.). (D)
- 10. Authorize federal construction of the Washoe project (Nev. - Calif.). (D)
- *11. Authorize development of Green Peter - White Bridge Reservoir (Ore.) on "partnership" basis, providing for cooperative action between the federal government and non-federal interests. (D)
- 12. Authorize John Day Reservoir (Ore.-Wash.) as a partnership project. (A, D)
- 13. Authorize Bruce Eddy Reservoir (Idaho) as a partnership project. (D)
- *14. Enact partnership legislation to permit local interests to install power facilities at the Cougar multiple purpose project (Ore.). (D)
- *15. Authorize a survey to determine whether hydroelectric power can be economically developed from the tides at Passamaquoddy Bay (Maine). (D)
- 16. Authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to assist local organizations, through loans and grants, in development of small reclamation projects. (A, D)

- 17. Authorize deepening and improvement of the Great Lakes connecting channels. (D)
- 18. Provide increased funds to improve facilities in the national parks. (G)

ANTITRUST

- 1. Require firms of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce to give advance notice and data to antitrust agencies before instituting mergers. (E)
- 2. Specify that the federal government has authority to act in mergers when either party is engaged in interstate commerce. (E)
- 3. Extend federal regulation to all mergers of banking institutions. (E)
- 4. Require federal approval of acquisitions of banks by holding companies. (E)
- 5. Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders under the Clayton Act final, unless appealed to the courts. (E)
- 6. Authorize the Attorney General, when considering civil proceedings, to compel the production of documents without recourse to a grand jury. (E)

AREA REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

- 1. Establish an Area Assistance Administration (AAA) within the Commerce Department, to aid communities experiencing substantial and persistent unemployment. (E)
- 2. Authorize the AAA to provide technical assistance to such communities, either directly or through grants, for studying their resources and preparing practical plans for industrial development. (E)
- 3. Authorize the AAA to extend capital improvement loans, in cooperation with states and localities, to cover part of the cost of projects to improve the long-run economic outlook of such communities. (E)
- 4. Establish a \$50 million revolving loan fund to carry out the community assistance program. (E)
- 5. Make benefits under the Urban Renewal Program available for industrial redevelopment of business sections in such communities. (E)
- 6. Authorize the Housing and Home Finance Agency to give priority to applications for aid, in financing needed public facilities, from communities experiencing substantial and persistent unemployment. (E)

OTHER

- 1. Extend for one year the temporary increase in the statutory debt limit. (D)
- 2. Amend the Small Business Act to increase the authority for disaster loans. (D)
- 3. Authorize federal-state indemnities for flood losses on real property, business inventories and household effects, with insured individuals paying part of the system's cost. (A, D, E)
- 4. Authorize federal reinsurance for private carriers offering flood insurance. (E)
- *5. Authorize construction of a nuclear-powered exhibit ship using an atomic propulsion plant "already developed." (A, D)
- 6. Authorize new construction for improvement of Atomic Energy Commission production plants and research and development facilities. (D)
- 7. Extend the Defense Production Act for two years. (A, D)
- 8. Extend the Export-Import Bank's lending authority beyond 1958. (E)
- 9. Increase patent fees to make the Patent Office more nearly self-supporting. (D)

Ground Rules

For detailed ground rules and definitions of Boxscore material, see the 1955 Almanac, p. 59.

RURAL AND URBAN FORCES IN CONGRESS

There is certain to be much ado about the farm vote and the big-city vote next November, but just how important are these constituencies to control of Congress?

Congressional Quarterly assessed the influence of farm areas, small towns, medium-sized cities and big metropolitan centers in the House of Representatives. Answers were sought to these question:

- Where are Democrats and Republicans strongest, where are they weakest?
- What kind of districts are most likely to change?
- Are urban centers really under-represented in Congress?

Initial step in CQ's analysis required assigning each of the 435 House seats to one of four types of districts:

- I -- Rural
- II -- Small-town
- III -- Mid-urban
- IV -- Metropolitan

The table on page 461 shows how many districts exist in each classification, for the United States as a whole, for the nation excluding the South, and for each region, broken down by the winning party's margin of victory in the 1954 Congressional election. Comparable figures for the U.S. in the 1952 Congressional contest also are given. (Regions defined on p. 464)

Some key findings:

• Despite legitimate interest in the farm vote, perhaps a more critical battleground for control of the 85th Congress will be the Mid-urban districts -- principally those containing cities of 50,000 to 200,000 population -- and the big-city or Metropolitan districts.

These two classes of districts encompass two-thirds (61) of the 93 Congressional districts currently termed politically "Doubtful" -- where incumbents won by less than 55 percent of the vote in 1954.

The Mid-urban group has fewer Safe seats than any other, and is the only type of district where less than one-half the seats in the group currently are classified "Safe" -- where incumbents won by more than 60 percent of the vote in 1954, or where there was no contest. These districts, characterized by their medium-sized cities, similarly furnished the highest proportion of marginally-won seats in 1952.

• The greatest source of Republican strength is in Small-town and Mid-urban districts. These are the two types of districts where the GOP won a majority of seats in 1954 and 1952. Together they contribute about three-fifths of the seats currently held by Republicans.

Outside the South, the GOP controls four-fifths of the Small-town districts, and more than 70 percent of the Mid-urban districts.

Rural - Urban Definitions

According to the 1950 Population Census definition, the urban population constitutes all persons living in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and in the densely settled urban fringe around cities of 50,000 or more. The remaining population is rural.

Because the term urban is applied indiscriminately to tiny villages and huge metropolitan centers, CQ's classification for Congressional districts takes into account city size as well as the percentage urban. Here is how the types are defined:

• I. Rural district. General characterization: predominantly rural. Specifically: (a) At least two-thirds rural; or (b) One-half to two-thirds rural, with no city of 25,000 or more population.

• II. Small-town district. General characterization: substantial rural population but with one or more cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population. Specifically: (a) One-third to one-half urban, and with a city of 25,000 to 50,000; or (b) More than one-half urban, but with no city of 50,000 or more; or (c) One-third to one-half urban with a city of 50,000 or more, the city having less than one-third the total district population.

• III. Mid-urban district. General characterization: substantially influenced by a city of 50,000 to 200,000. Specifically: (a) More than one-half urban, and with a city of 50,000 to 200,000; or (b) One-third to one-half urban and with a city of more than 50,000, the city having more than one-third of the total district population; or (c) One-half to two-thirds urban and contains or is partly contained in a city of 200,000 or more.

• IV. Metropolitan district. General characterization: predominantly "big-city" -- including metropolitan suburbs. Specifically: (a) More than two-thirds urban, contains or is partly contained in a city of 200,000 or more; or (b) More than two-thirds of the population lives in the urbanized area of a city of 200,000 or more.

For Senate and state-wide At-Large House seats, a classification system slightly different was used. However, for six out of nine states with At-Large Representatives, the Senate At-Large definitions gave results identical with the House scheme. For this analysis, At-Large seats in New Mexico, Vermont and Wyoming each had to be "downgraded" one class -- that is, assigned a more rural classification as state-wide constituencies, than they would have if treated as ordinary districts.

Some estimating was required in tabulating the urban population in a few districts. All district urban percentages are firm -- most likely not more than 1 or 2 percent in error in any district.

• The traditional picture of the GOP as a party moored fast to northern agriculture needs re-examination. Eighty-eight of the 435 U.S. districts are classified as Rural by CQ, but of these only 12 are currently "Safe" Republican districts. (Over one-half of the Rural districts are in the South, and all but a handful of these are Safe for the Democrats.)

Even in 1952 there were only 24 Safe Republican farm districts in the nation -- compared with 48 Safe GOP Small-town districts.

It should be remembered that farmers might hold the balance of power even where agriculture is not the principal industry. An earlier CQ survey of the 129 mid-western districts, for instance, showed only 25 districts where more than 30 percent of the employed were farmers. But there were 72 Midwest districts where the proportion of farmers was at least as great as the winning candidate's margin of victory. In addition, many voters work in industries dependent on agriculture. (Weekly Report, p. 142)

• Democrats have the edge in Rural and Metropolitan districts. The hard Democratic core in the House -- the South (heavily rural) and the big northern cities -- go a long way toward furnishing enough votes to control the chamber (182 of the necessary 218 in 1954).

• In the nation as a whole, Rural seats currently enjoy the highest proportion of Safe seats -- those least likely to change party allegiance; but if the South is excluded, then almost two-thirds (25 out of 39) of the Rural districts fall into the marginal category.

• The very safest group of seats outside the South, based on the 1954 election, are the Metropolitan districts. Some 50 of them throughout the nation -- but principally in the East -- appear to be securely in Democratic hands, having remained safely Democratic during the 1952 Eisenhower landslide. Republicans nevertheless still hold 57 of the 142 big-city districts, though many by small margins.

• Small-town areas rank second in stability, claiming the next-to-lowest proportion of marginal seats. They constitute the largest single bloc of Safe Republican districts (32).

City Vote In Elections

Until recent years, big-city voters displayed a clear tendency to climb aboard the winning candidate's bandwagon with greater enthusiasm than the nation as a whole.

For instance, the average GOP Presidential percentage of the two-party vote in the nation's 10 most populous counties in 1920 was 73.7 percent, compared with only 63.9 percent throughout the United States. Democratic fortunes were at their lowest then, but in 1936 -- at the peak of Franklin D. Roosevelt's popularity -- the biggest metropolitan counties on the average voted 70.1 percent Democratic, contrasted with a 62.2 Democratic vote for the entire U.S.

By 1952 these counties seemed to have cast their lots more or less permanently with the Democrats -- though the Democratic margin fell sharply from what it had been during the New Deal days. Dwight D. Eisenhower secured 55.4 percent of the national vote, but he averaged only 46.6 percent in the 10 counties.

Congressional Districts

1954 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

	All	Rural	Small-Town	Mid-Urban	Metropolitan
<u>United States</u>	435	88	110	95	142
Safe Dem.	172	49	35	26	62
55-60% Dem.	30	6	6	5	13
50-55% Dem.	30	6	6	8	10
50-55% GOP	63	6	14	19	24
55-60% GOP	61	9	17	21	14
Safe GOP	79	12	32	16	19

U.S. Except

<u>South</u>	315	39	78	72	126
Safe Dem.	68	4	6	8	50
55-60% Dem.	26	5	5	4	12
50-55% Dem.	28	5	5	8	10
50-55% GOP	59	6	14	18	21
55-60% GOP	58	9	16	19	14
Safe GOP	76	10	32	15	19

South

	120	49	32	23	16
Safe Dem.	104	45	29	18	12
55-60% Dem.	4	1	1	1	1
50-55% Dem.	2	1	1	0	0
50-55% GOP	4	0	0	1	3
55-60% GOP	3	0	1	2	0
Safe GOP	3	2	0	1	0

East

	129	8	26	30	65
Safe Dem.	34	1	4	3	26
55-60% Dem.	14	2	0	3	9
50-55% Dem.	10	0	3	4	3
50-55% GOP	23	0	4	8	11
55-60% GOP	17	2	4	6	5
Safe GOP	31	3	11	6	11

Midwest

	129	24	37	28	40
Safe Dem.	23	2	0	3	18
55-60% Dem.	7	3	2	0	2
50-55% Dem.	14	3	2	3	6
50-55% GOP	23	5	6	5	7
55-60% GOP	28	4	10	10	4
Safe GOP	34	7	17	7	3

West

	57	7	15	14	21
Safe Dem.	11	1	2	2	6
55-60% Dem.	5	0	3	1	1
50-55% Dem.	4	2	0	1	1
50-55% GOP	13	1	4	5	3
55-60% GOP	13	3	2	3	5
Safe GOP	11	0	4	2	5

1952 CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

<u>United States</u>	435	88	110	95	142*
Safe Dem.	143	42	29	21	51
55-60% Dem.	24	6	7	2	9
50-55% Dem.	46	9	9	11	17
50-55% GOP	40	1	8	14	17
55-60% GOP	56	6	9	20	21
Safe GOP	125	24	48	27	26

* Includes one district won by Independent with plurality.

Percentage of Urban Dwellers in 435 Congressional Districts and the Classification of Each District

1. Percent Urban. Percentage of the district's population living in places of 2,500 or more persons, or in the densely settled fringe around cities of 50,000 or more, as defined by the 1950 Population Census.

2. Rural-Urban Classification. (For definitions, see story text.)

I -- Rural district
II -- Small-town district
III -- Mid-urban district
IV -- Metropolitan district

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
ALABAMA			Los Angeles County			IDAHO			IOWA		
3 Andrews D. . . .	35	I	23 Doyle D. . . .	100	IV	4 Flynt D. . . .	35	II	5 Cunningham R. . .	72	III
1 Boykin D. . . .	52	III	21 Hiestand R. . .	94	IV	3 Forrester D. . .	43	II	6 Dalliver R. . . .	30	I
7 Elliott D. . . .	14	I	25 Hillings R. . .	89	IV	9 Landrum D. . . .	15	I	3 Gross R.	49	II
2 Grant D.	45	II	20 Hinchow R. . .	99	IV	7 Lanham D. . . .	34	II	8 Hoeven R.	43	II
9 Huddleston D. . .	80	IV	19 Hollifield D. .	97	IV	2 Pilcher D. . . .	35	II	7 Jensen R.	34	II
8 Jones D.	34	I	22 Holt R.	99	IV	1 Preston D. . . .	45	III	4 LeCompte R. . . .	38	II
5 Reins D.	36	II	18 Hosmer R. . . .	99	IV	6 Vinson D. . . .	46	II	1 Schwengel R. . .	57	III
4 Roberts D. . . .	35	II	16 Jackson R. . . .	99	IV	ILLINOIS			2 Talle R.	50	II
6 Selden D.	23	I	17 King D.	97	IV	16 Allen R.	59	III	KANSAS		
ARIZONA			24 Lipscomb R. . .	100	IV	2 Budge R.	46	II	1 Avery R.	49	II
1 Rhodes R.	72	III	15 McDonough R. .	100	IV	1 Pfost D.	39	I	3 George R.	53	II
2 Udell D.	43	II	26 Roosevelt D. . .	100	IV	INDIANA			5 Hope R.	38	II
ARKANSAS			COLORADO			7 Bowler D.	100	IV	4 Rees R.	61	III
1 Gathings D. . . .	24	I	4 Aspinall D. . . .	28	I	12 Boyle D.	100	IV	2 Scribner R. . . .	70	III
4 Harris D.	32	I	3 Chenoweth R. . .	55	III	13 Church R. . . .	79	III	6 Smith R.	30	I
5 Hays D.	62	III	2 Hill R.	45	I	1 Dawson D. . . .	100	IV	KENTUCKY		
2 Mills D.	14	I	1 Rogers D.	100	IV	8 Gordon D. . . .	100	IV	1 Gregory D. . . .	25	I
6 Norrell D. . . .	34	II	CONNECTICUT			10 Hoffman R. . . .	100	IV	2 Natcher D. . . .	30	I
3 Trimble D. . . .	32	I	3 Cretella R. . . .	88	III	5 Kluczynski D. . .	100	IV	7 Perkins D. . . .	8	I
CALIFORNIA			1 Dodd D.	81	III	4 McVey R.	93	IV	3 Robeson R. . . .	87	IV
7 Allen R.	100	IV	4 Moreno R.	85	III	3 Murray D. . . .	100	IV	8 Siler R.	16	I
6 Baldwin R. . . .	74	III	5 Patterson R. . .	76	III	6 O'Brien D. . . .	100	IV	5 Spence D.	56	III
2 Engle D.	28	I	AL Sadlak R. . . .	78	III	2 O'Hara D. . . .	100	IV	6 Watts D.	39	II
10 Gubser R. . . .	71	III	2 Seely-Brown R. .	49	II	11 Sheahan R. . . .	100	IV	LOUISIANA		
14 Hagen D.	47	II	DELAWARE			9 Yates D.	100	IV	2 Boggs D.	88	IV
11 Johnson R. . . .	58	III	AL McDowell D. . .	63	III	CHICAGO-COOK COUNTY			4 Brooks D.	53	III
4 McAllister R. . .	100	IV	FLORIDA			7 Bowler D.	100	IV	1 Hebert D.	94	IV
8 Miller D.	91	IV	2 Bennett D. . . .	79	IV	12 Boyle D.	100	IV	8 Long D.	28	I
3 Moss D.	66	III	1 Cramer R.	76	III	13 Church R. . . .	79	III			
29 Phillips R. . . .	55	II	4 Fassel D.	94	IV	1 Dawson D. . . .	100	IV			
1 Scudder R. . . .	44	I	7 Haley D.	55	II	8 Gordon D. . . .	100	IV			
5 Shelley D.	100	IV	5 Herlong D. . . .	53	III	10 Hoffman R. . . .	100	IV			
27 Shappard D. . .	66	III	8 Matthews D. . . .	29	I	5 Kluczynski D. . .	100	IV			
12 Sisk D.	30	II	6 Rogers D.	65	II	4 McVey R.	93	IV			
13 Teague R.	56	II	3 Sikes D.	43	II	3 Murray D. . . .	100	IV			
28 Utt R.	65	III	GEORGIA			6 O'Brien D. . . .	100	IV			
30 Wilson R.	89	IV	8 Birch D.	34	I	2 O'Hara D. . . .	100	IV			
9 Younger R. . . .	93	IV	10 Brown D.	43	II	11 Sheahan R. . . .	100	IV			
			5 Davis D.	82	IV	9 Yates D.	100	IV			

1			2			1			2			1			2								
6 Morrison D. . . 48 II						NEBRASKA						2 Fountain D. . . 25 I						5 Richards D. . . 33 I					
5 Posaman D. . . 30 I						2 Chase R. . . . 83 IV						10 Jones R. . . . 50 III						2 Riley D. . . . 45 II					
7 Thompson D. . . 43 II						3 Harrison R. . . . 21 I						11 Jones D. . . . 36 I						1 Rivers D. . . . 39 II					
3 Willis D. . . . 40 II						4 Miller R. . . . 34 I						12 Shuford D. . . 28 I						SOUTH DAKOTA					
MAINE						1 Weaver R. . . . 46 II						NORTH DAKOTA						2 Barry R. . . . 35 II					
1 Hale R. . . . 62 III						NEVADA						AL Burdick R. . . 27 I						1 Lavne R. . . . 33 I					
3 McIntire R. . . 38 II						AL Young R. . . . 57 II						AL Krueger R. . . 27 I						TENNESSEE					
2 Nelson R. . . . 53 II						NEW HAMPSHIRE						OHIO						2 Baker R. . . . 49 II					
MARYLAND						2 Boss R. . . . 52 II						9 Ashley D. . . . 89 IV						6 Bass D. . . . 19 I					
2 Devereux R. . . 57 II						1 Morrow R. . . 62 III						14 Ayres R. . . . 81 IV						8 Cooper D. . . . 21 I					
4 Fallon D. . . . 100 IV						NEW JERSEY						13 Baumhart R. . . 62 III						9 Davis D. . . . 85 IV					
7 Friedel D. . . . 100 IV						11 Addonizio D. . 100 IV						8 Belts R. . . . 54 II						4 Evans D. . . . 18 I					
3 Garmatz D. . . . 100 IV						3 Auchincloss R. . 63 II						22 Bolton, F.P. R 99 IV						3 Frazier D. . . . 51 III					
6 Hyde R. . . . 55 II						8 Canfield R. . . 97 IV						11 Bolton, O.P. R 50 II						7 Murray D. . . . 21 I					
5 Lankford D. . . 49 II						5 Frelinghuysen R 71 IV						16 Bow R. . . . 64 III						5 Priest D. . . . 81 III					
1 Miller R. . . . 22 I						2 Hand R. . . . 75 III						7 Brown R. . . . 48 II						1 Reese R. . . . 29 I					
MASSACHUSETTS						12 Kean R. . . . 98 IV						5 Clevenger R. . . 31 I						TEXAS					
6 Bates R. . . . 87 III						9 Omers R. . . . 100 IV						20 Feighan D. . . 100 IV						5 Alger R. . . . 90 IV					
2 Boland D. . . . 84 III						10 Rodino D. . . . 100 IV						18 Hays D. . . . 50 II						14 Bell D. . . . 59 III					
10 Curtis R. . . . 100 IV						13 Sieminski D. . . 100 IV						15 Henderson R. . 35 II						2 Brooks D. . . . 60 III					
4 Donahue D. . . 85 IV						4 Thompson D. . . 71 III						2 Hess R. . . . 89 IV						17 Burleson D. . . 52 II					
1 Hesallton R. . . 71 III						14 Tumulty D. . . 100 IV						10 Jenkins R. . . . 37 I						AL Dies D. . . . 63 III					
7 Lane D. . . . 98 IV						7 Widnell R. . . . 71 II						19 Kirwan D. . . . 80 III						7 Dowdy D. . . . 31 I					
8 Macdonald D. . . 96 IV						6 Williams D. . . . 99 IV						4 McCulloch R. . . 42 II						21 Fisher D. . . . 53 III					
14 Martin R. . . . 71 III						1 Wolverton R. . . 81 IV						17 McGregor R. . . 48 II						3 Gentry D. . . . 38 II					
12 McCormack D. . 100 IV						NEW MEXICO						23 Minshall R. . . 91 IV						13 Ikard D. . . . 55 III					
9 Nicholson R. . . 59 III						AL Dempsey D. . . 50 II						6 Polk D. . . . 30 I						20 Kilgore D. . . . 90 IV					
11 O'Neill D. . . . 100 IV						AL Fernandez D. . 50 II						3 Schenck R. . . . 81 IV						15 Kilgore D. . . . 59 III					
3 Philbin D. . . . 65 II						NEW YORK						1 Scherer R. . . . 96 IV						19 Mahan D. . . . 48 II					
5 Rogers R. . . . 75 III						3 Becker R. . . . 98 IV						21 Vanik D. . . . 100 IV						1 Patman D. . . . 37 I					
13 Wigglesworth R 91 IV						37 Cole R. . . . 66 III						12 Vorys R. . . . 88 IV						11 Poague D. . . . 53 III					
MICHIGAN						2 Derounian R. . . 91 IV						OKLAHOMA						4 Rayburn D. . . . 40 I					
12 Bennett R. . . . 48 I						26 Gamble R. . . . 90 IV						3 Albert D. . . . 29 I						18 Rogers D. . . . 58 III					
8 Bentley R. . . . 49 II						27 Gwinn R. . . . 88 IV						1 Belcher R. . . . 68 III						16 Rutherford D. . 67 III					
10 Cederberg R. . . 35 II						32 Kearney R. . . . 68 III						2 Edmondson D. . 38 II						6 Teague D. . . . 39 I					
18 Dondoro R. . . 73 III						38 Keating R. . . . 79 IV						5 Jorman D. . . . 76 IV						8 Thomas D. . . . 90 IV					
5 Ford R. . . . 71 III						33 Kilburn R. . . . 44 II						4 Steed D. . . . 47 I						9 Thompson D. . . 44 II					
6 Hayworth D. . . 73 III						40 Miller R. . . . 87 IV						6 Wickensham D. . 36 II						10 Thornberry D. . 50 III					
4 Hoffman R. . . . 35 I						30 O'Brien D. . . . 82 III						OREGON						12 Wright D. . . . 82 IV					
3 Johansen R. . . 56 III						39 Osterlag R. . . 68 IV						2 Coan R. . . . 41 I						UTAH					
11 Knox R. . . . 44 I						42 Pillion R. . . . 72 IV						4 Ellsworth R. . . 35 II						2 Dawson R. . . . 80 III					
2 Meader R. . . . 51 III						41 Radwan R. . . . 100 IV						3 Green D. . . . 90 IV						1 Dixon R. . . . 45 II					
9 Thompson R. . . 49 II						43 Reed R. . . . 45 II						1 Norblad R. . . . 38 II						VERMONT					
7 Wolcott R. . . . 47 II						35 Riehlman R. . . 80 IV						PENNSYLVANIA						AL Prouty R. . . . 36 I					
Detroit-Wayne County						28 St. George R. . 44 II						30 Holland D. . . . 95 IV						VIRGINIA					
13 Diggs D. . . . 100 IV						36 Taber R. . . . 43 II						17 Bush R. . . . 45 II						4 Abbott D. . . . 26 I					
15 Dingell D. . . . 100 IV						31 Taylor R. . . . 48 II						10 Carrigg R. . . . 71 III						10 Broyles R. . . . 76 IV					
17 Griffiths D. . . 97 IV						1 Wainwright R. . 47 I						25 Clark D. . . . 58 II						3 Gary D. . . . 82 IV					
16 Lesinski D. . . 88 IV						29 Wharton R. . . 39 II						29 Corbett R. . . . 82 IV						2 Hardy D. . . . 94 IV					
1 Machrowicz D. . 100 IV						34 Williams R. . . 66 III						9 Dague R. . . . 46 II						7 Harrison D. . . 28 I					
14 Rabaut D. . . . 100 IV						New York City						28 Eberharter D. . 100 IV						9 Jennings D. . . 16 I					
MINNESOTA						8 Anuso D. . . . 100 IV						12 Fenton R. . . . 62 II						6 Poff R. . . . 56 III					
7 Andersen R. . . 22 I						5 Bosch R. . . . 100 IV						11 Flood D. . . . 83 III						1 Robeson D. . . . 42 II					
1 Andresen R. . . 43 II						24 Buckley D. . . 100 IV						27 Fulton R. . . . 85 IV						8 Smith D. . . . 15 I					
8 Blatnik D. . . . 61 III						11 Celler D. . . . 100 IV						23 Gerlin R. . . . 41 I						5 Tuck D. . . . 24 I					
5 Judd R. . . . 100 IV						17 Couder D. . . . 100 IV						7 James R. . . . 90 IV						WASHINGTON					
9 Knutson D. . . . 24 I						20 Davidson D. . . 100 IV						24 Keams R. . . . 63 III						4 Holmes R. . . . 51 II					
6 Marshall D. . . . 22 I						7 Delaney D. . . . 100 IV						21 Kelley D. . . . 49 II						5 Moran R. . . . 61 III					
4 McCarthy D. . . 95 IV						23 Dollinger D. . . 100 IV						8 King R. . . . 62 III						3 Mack R. . . . 46 II					
2 O'Hara R. . . . 35 I						18 Donovan D. . . 100 IV						13 McConnell R. . 67 II						AL Magnuson D. . 63 III					
3 Wier D. . . . 72 IV						12 Dom R. . . . 100 IV						26 Morgan D. . . . 35 II						1 Pelly R. . . . 91 IV					
MISSISSIPPI						22 Healey D. . . . 100 IV						16 Mumma R. . . . 63 III						6 Tollefson R. . . 62 III					
1 Abernethy D. . . 21 I						25 Fino R. . . . 100 IV						19 Quigley D. . . . 51 III						2 Westland R. . . 54 III					
6 Colmer D. . . . 44 II						6 Holtzman D. . . 100 IV						14 Rhodes D. . . . 66 III						WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Smith D. . . . 21 I						10 Kelly D. . . . 100 IV						22 Saylor R. . . . 46 II						3 Bailey D. . . . 21 I					
2 Whitten D. . . . 10 I						9 Keagh D. . . . 100 IV						18 Simpson R. . . . 26 I						4 Burnside D. . . 45 II					
4 Williams D. . . 44 II						19 Klein D. . . . 100 IV						20 Van Zandt R. . . 52 III						6 Byrd D. . . . 39 II					
5 Winstead D. . . 19 I						4 Latham R. . . . 100 IV						15 Walter D. . . . 67 III						5 Kee D. . . . 21 I					
MISSOURI						13 Multer D. . . . 100 IV						Philadelphia						1 Mallohan D. . . 60 III					
5 Bolling D. . . . 100 IV						16 Powell D. . . . 100 IV						1 Barrett D. . . . 100 IV						2 Staggers D. . . 23 I					
9 Cannon D. . . . 28 I						15 Ray R. . . . 100 IV						3 Byrne D. . . . 100 IV						WISCONSIN					
8 Camahan D. . . 19 I						14 Rooney D. . . . 100 IV						4 Chudoff D. . . . 100 IV						8 Byrnes R. . . . 53 III					
4 Christopher D. . 58 III						21 Zelenko D. . . . 100 IV						2 Granahan D. . . 100 IV						2 Davis R. . . . 52 III					
2 Curtis R. . . . 90 IV						NORTH CAROLINA						5 Green D. . . . 100 IV						9 Johnson D. . . . 27 I					
6 Hull D. . . . 43 II						9 Alexander D. . . 35 II						6 Scott R. . . . 100 IV						7 Laird R. . . . 36 II					
10 Jones D. . . . 31 I						3 Barden D. . . . 20 I						RHODE ISLAND						10 O'Konaki R. . . 33 II					
1 Kansten D. . . . 96 IV						1 Bonner D. . . . 25 I						2 Fogarty D. . . . 81 IV						5 Reuss D. . . . 97 IV					
11 Maulder D. . . 41 II						7 Carlyle D. . . . 27 I						1 Forand D. . . . 88 IV						1 Smith R. . . . 65 III					
7 Short R. . . . 39 II						5 Chatham D. . . 41 II						SOUTH CAROLINA						6 Van Pelt R. . . 55 II					
3 Sullivan D. . . . 100 IV						4 Cooley D. . . . 30 I						4 Ashmore D. . . . 45 II						3 Withrow R. . . . 34 II					
MONTANA						8 Deane D. . . . 21 I						3 Dom D. . . . 30 I						4 Zablocki D. . . 93 IV					
2 Fjare R. . . . 40 II						6 Durham D. . . . 60 III						6 McMillan D. . . 25 I						WYOMING					
1 Metcalf D. . . . 49 II																		AL Thomson R. . . 50 I					

Cities Under-Represented?

Big-city spokesmen long have fumed over alleged discrimination by Rural-dominated state legislatures in allotting Congressional districts to city and farm areas. Urban dwellers charge that city districts are assigned larger populations -- hence there are fewer Urban districts, and more Rural districts with fewer people in them.

CQ examined these charges, found:

- Metropolitan districts are, in fact, one-fifth larger than Rural districts throughout the nation.

- Metropolitan areas would be entitled, on the basis of their population, to about one dozen more seats in Congress than they now have.

As the accompanying table shows, the average population in Rural districts is around 310,000, compared with 378,000 in Metropolitan districts. The typical Metropolitan district thus contains 68,000 (or 22 percent) more persons than the typical Rural district. Small-town and Mid-urban districts fall midway between these extremes.

Translated into seats in Congress, this means that -- if each Rural-Urban group of districts were represented by the number of Congressmen its total population entitles it to have -- Metropolitan areas would be entitled to 35.8 percent of the 430 seats, or 154 seats, for a gain of 12 seats. Conversely, Rural areas would lose 10. There also would be four fewer Small-town districts, and two additions to the Mid-urban group.

This Urban under-representation is more pronounced in the South. There the average big-city district contains more than 1½ times as many people as the typical farm district (472,000 and 310,000, respectively).

Geographic Regions

The four geographic regions used in CQ analyses:

East		Midwest	
Conn.	N.J.	Ill.	Mo.
Del.	N.Y.	Ind.	Neb.
Maine	Pa.	Iowa	N.D.
Md.	R.I.	Kan.	Ohio
Mass.	Vt.	Mich.	S.D.
N.H.	W.Va.	Minn.	Wis.
South		West	
Ala.	N.C.	Ariz.	N.M.
Ark.	Okla.	Calif.	Ore.
Fla.	S.C.	Colo.	Utah
Ga.	Tenn.	Idaho	Wash.
Ky.	Texas	Mont.	Wyo.
La.	Va.	Nev.	
Miss.			

Urban Under-Representation

BREAKDOWN OF DISTRICT POPULATIONS

	All	Rural	Small-town	Mid-urban	Metro-politan
Actual No. of Districts*	430	87	109	92	142
Total Population (in thousands)	149,892	26,940	36,641	32,667	53,644
Avg. Population (in thousands)	349	310	336	355	378
% of Total U.S. Population	100.0	18.0	24.4	21.8	35.8
No. of Districts if Proportionate to Population	430	77	105	94	154
Gain or Loss of Districts		-10	-4	+2	+12

* Excludes one At-Large seat in each of five states (Conn., N.D., N.M., Texas and Wash.) so that no population is counted twice.

Committee Control

CQ also analyzed the districts represented by the 38 chairmen and ranking minority Members of the 19 House standing committees in another effort to assess Rural-Urban influences in Congress. These senior Representatives wield enormous power over legislation.

Results showed that big cities are seriously under-represented on top committee posts, while in other respects the regions and types of districts where each party is strongest enjoy a tremendously disproportionate influence in committee control. For instance, of the 19 Democratic committee chairmen:

- 13 are southerners.
- 11 represent Rural districts, and only three represent Metropolitan districts.

Of the 19 ranking Republicans:

- 13 are midwesterners.
- 15 represent Small-town and Mid-urban districts, two are from Metropolitan districts.

The 11 western states have one chairman and one ranking minority Member; the six New England states have only one top-ranking committee Member.

WATER POLLUTION CHALLENGES 84TH CONGRESS

Congress in the next few months must decide how to combat poisoning of one of the nation's most valuable resources -- water.

Alarming statistics appear certain to prod Congress to extend and probably strengthen the 1948 Water Pollution Control Act (33 U S C 466-466 J) that runs out June 30, 1956. But before any bill becomes law, the public and the lawmakers will want to know:

- Why is water pollution so dangerous?
- How bad is it in the United States?
- What is the best way to attack it?
- Where does the Eisenhower Administration stand?

Pollution Problem

Water -- the blood of the nation's economy -- is becoming polluted faster than mechanical hearts can purify it.

The problem is an acute one since demand for fresh, clean water is expected to double by 1975 (see chart) while the supply will remain fairly constant. The waste expected from atomic energy plants in future years magnifies the difficulties.

The only solution is keeping available water so clean it can be used over and over during its flow to the ocean. This means more sewage treatment plants to reduce drastically discharges of raw waste into streams and onto the ground.

A stream becomes polluted when more waste is put into it than its oxygen can decompose, or purify. Poison discharged on the ground often seeps down to the water table, the source of well water.

Purification Costs

Public Health Service statistics show that sewage purification will have to be increased both in volume and in efficiency to stem the tide of pollution. This means money and lots of it.

Municipalities will have to spend \$5.3 billion in the next 10 years to keep water usable, according to the PHS. Industry will have to spend at least that and probably more because of the huge poison byproduct of synthetics and nuclear production.

The \$5.3 billion municipal total is only \$1.4 billion less than municipalities spent on sewage disposal from 1920 to 1954 (see chart for year by year spending).

PHS figures broken down for municipal needs as of Jan. 1, 1955: \$1.7 billion to replace worn out facilities; \$1.7 billion to meet future demands up to 1965; \$1.9 billion to build the backlog of projects on hand.

PHS officials said no figures were available on what industry should spend for sewage disposal facilities in the next 10 years, but they said the total was at least equal to the municipal estimate of \$5.3 billion.

25 Year Pollution Trends

MUNICIPAL

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955
People With Sewers (in millions)	61	67	77	81	87	95
Served by Adequate Treatment Plants	18	23	37	40	48	55
Percent Served by Adequate Plants	30%	34%	48%	49%	55%	58%
Pollution Load*						
Dumped in Waterways	50	52	52	54	52	55
Percent Pollution Load Dumped in Waterways	82%	78%	68%	67%	60%	58%

INDUSTRIAL

Estimated Pollution Load	80	85	105	150	170	185
Amount of Load Removed At Plant	15	20	30	45	60	75
Amount of Load Dumped in Waterways	65	65	75	105	110	110
Percent of Load Dumped in Waterways	81%	76%	71%	70%	65%	59%

* Pollution load is measured in units of Population Equivalent. One unit represents the amount of sewage created in one day by one person. The chart pollution load units are in millions of persons.

Pollution Trends

The accompanying charts show more raw sewage has been dumped into waterways even though proportionally more of the total waste has been treated by municipalities and industry since 1930.

PHS figures indicate that municipal dumping of untreated sewage into waterways between 1930 and 1955 has gone up 10 percent despite the fact the percentage of total waste discharged into the streams has declined from 82 percent to 58 percent in that period.

The amount of the waste dumped into waterways by industry nearly doubled between 1930 and 1955 despite reduction in the total pollution load discharged from 81 percent to 59 percent.

Issues

No one disputes that pollution must be fought, but how to do it revolves around these questions:

- What should the respective roles of the federal government and states be?

- How much money should Uncle Sam chip in to help the states purify their waters?
- How strong should federal laws be governing pollution?

Administration Viewpoint

President Eisenhower, in his health message on Jan. 31, 1955, asked Congress to "provide greater assistance to the states for water pollution control programs. As our population grows and demands for water increase, and as the use of chemicals expands, our water supply problems become more acute. Intensified research in water pollution problems is needed as well as continuing authority for the Public Health Service to deal with these matters. The present Water Pollution Control Act expires on June 30, 1956. This termination date should be removed and the Act should be strengthened."

In his health message on Jan. 27, 1956, the President said: "Problems of water pollution control grow more pressing with population growth and with industrial development and expansion.... I again recommend that the authority in this Act be strengthened and placed on a permanent basis."

In its June, 1955, report, the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government said: "The correction of pollution has been left largely to state and local control. However, the U. S. Public Health Service states that as we are becoming an urban industrial nation, the streams can no longer take the load of pollution that we are putting on them. They state that of about 100 million people living in cities, about 25 million have water with adequate treatment, while 31 million people are in communities having no pollution treatment. The rest have inadequate treatment. The problem of pollution being often of interstate character is in need of definite national policies."

Group Opinions

A sampling of group stands on the questions:

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSN. -- "The only way we can win this (pollution) battle is with federal aid.... We maintain that water pollution control is a national problem and that the government does have a clear-cut responsibility to work with the states and municipalities toward its solution...." March 13, 1956.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF MANUFACTURERS -- "State and local governing bodies are competent to handle pollution abatement and stream improvement, and where problems arise incident to interstate waters, these can best be handled most expeditiously and satisfactorily through

interstate compacts.... The fiscal position of the states or local governments should not be enhanced by direct federal payments to them.... We believe that much more will be accomplished by cooperation than by compulsion." March 14, 1956.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION -- "... (We) have for years supported and worked for stronger state laws (regarding water pollution)." March 14, 1956.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS -- "We believe the primary responsibility for pollution clean-up rests on state and local governments. The federal share should be one of stimulating, of coordinating, of research and surveys and of law enforcement when necessary..." March 14, 1956.

AMERICAN RECREATION SOCIETY -- "The complications of interstate waterways make it imperative to give the federal government the right to intervening." March 15, 1956.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION -- "The federal government... should assist and promote and educate and hold up the problem for public inspection -- but should rely upon state governments and instrumentalities of state governments and upon enlightened public interest to carry the major burden of getting the job done." March 14, 1956.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS ASSN. -- "... there has been no showing of need for increasing the federal government's enforcement power in the field of water pollution abatement and therefore we do not approve of granting such power." March 14, 1956.

Legislation Compared

The 1948 Water Pollution Control Act was signed into PL 845 June 30, 1948. The Senate passed the bill by a voice vote July 16, 1947. S 418 passed the House, amended, on a 138-14 division vote amid cries it was too lenient and invaded states rights. (1948 Almanac, p. 152)

S 890, sponsored by Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.), was reported (S Rept 543) June 14, 1955, by the Senate Public Works Committee and passed the Senate by voice vote June 17, 1955. It was reported (H Rept 1446) by the House Public Works Committee July 26, 1955, and recommitment by unanimous consent Jan. 23, 1956. Hearings on a new version of the Senate bill, HR 9540, were concluded March 15, 1956. Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), Chairman of the House Public Works, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee, introduced HR 9540 Feb. 27, 1956. He said he expects to have it reported to the full Committee shortly after the Easter recess. (Weekly Report, p. 305)

The highlights of the three measures:

ADMINISTRATOR

ACT, S 890 AND HR 9540 -- Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. He would approve state pollution projects before federal money was contributed to them. States could appeal his rulings to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

POLLUTION RESEARCH

ACT -- "The Surgeon General may upon request of any state water pollution agency or interstate agency, conduct investigations and research and make surveys concerning any specific problem of water pollution...."

Who Uses Most Water?

(Usage in billion gallons of water per day)

	1900		1955		1975	
	Usage	Percent	Usage	Percent	Usage	Percent
Communities	5	12%	22	8%	37	9%
Industries	15	38	120	46	246	54
Irrigation	20	50	120	46	170	37
Total	40	100%	262	100%	453	100%

S 890 AND HR 9540 -- "...the Surgeon General is authorized (besides the Act's investigative power) to make grants-in-aid to public or private agencies and institutions and to individuals for research or training projects and for demonstrations; ... secure...advice of experts;...establish and maintain research fellowships in the Public Health Service;...provide training (in pollution) ...to personnel of public agencies." That money would have to come from whatever appropriations Congress wished to authorize since no specific sums were stipulated in the bills.

FEDERAL COST

(In millions of dollars a year)

	ACT	S 890	HR 9540
Sewage Plant Loans	\$22.5	--	--
Sewage Plant Grants . . .	--	--	\$100
Industry Waste Studies . .	1.0	--	--
Sewage Research Center . .	.8	--	--
Pollution Planning	1.0	\$2	2
TOTAL	\$25.3	\$2	\$102

Amount for pollution research left up to Congress in S 890 and HR 9540.

ACT -- Sewage plant loans authorized over eight years (fiscal 1949 through 1956) and repayable at 2 percent interest. The total amount for the PHS pollution research center in Cincinnati, Ohio, was limited to \$4 million. Pollution planning funds were limited to one-third the project's cost or \$20,000, whichever was smaller; authorized \$1 million a year (fiscal 1949 through 1956) "for the conduct of investigations...related to the prevention and control of water pollution caused by industrial wastes."

S 890 -- Would authorize \$2 million a year (fiscal 1956 through 1960) to help states and interstate agencies "in meeting the costs of establishing and maintaining adequate measures for the prevention and control of water pollution." How much states got would depend on population, extent of pollution and financial need. The federal government's contribution would be between one-third and two-thirds of the project's cost.

HR 9540 -- Besides the \$2 million in S 890, HR 9540 would authorize \$1 billion in federal matching funds for sewage plant construction. Maximum grant for any one year would be \$100 million, but no time limit would be set for using up the \$1 billion. The federal contribution to any one project would be limited to one-half its cost, or \$500,000, whichever was smaller. The project would have to be part of a comprehensive pollution program and workmen on it would have to be paid the prevailing wages for similar work. One-half the sewage plant grants would have to go to communities of 125,000 population or less.

ENFORCEMENT

ACT -- Declared pollution a public nuisance when it "endangers the health or welfare of persons in a state other than that in which the discharge originates." After the Surgeon General "finds" pollution he:

1. Informs the polluter and state or states where the pollution originates, sets a deadline for cleaning it up.

Municipal Spending on Sewage Plants

(By years in millions of 1954-value dollars)

1920.. \$ 87	1932.. \$145	1944.. \$ 28
1921.. 131	1933.. 84	1945.. 40
1922.. 164	1934.. 168	1946.. 90
1923.. 136	1935.. 169	1947.. 147
1924.. 166	1936.. 364	1948.. 212
1925.. 211	1937.. 290	1949.. 244
1926.. 229	1938.. 328	1950.. 295
1927.. 276	1939.. 340	1951.. 244
1928.. 290	1940.. 249	1952.. 179
1929.. 201	1941.. 150	1953.. 235
1930.. 231	1942.. 90	1954.. 285
1931.. 210	1943.. 42	
Total		\$6,750

2. If the clean-up has not been started before the deadline, the Surgeon General notifies the polluter and state about the condition again. At that time he may suggest to the state that it bring suit against the polluter.

3. If the second notice does not bring action "within a reasonable time," the Federal Security Administrator may call a public hearing before a representative board of at least five persons appointed by him.

4. After the hearing, the board must recommend what steps should be taken "to secure abatement of such pollution."

5. If the polluter does not comply with the board's recommendations, the Federal Security Administrator "may, with the consent of the water pollution agency of the state or states in which the matter causing or contributing to the pollution is discharged, request the Attorney General to bring suit on behalf of the U. S. to secure abatement of the pollution."

S 890 -- The enforcement machinery would be similar to the Act, but would authorize the Surgeon General to set it in motion whenever he "has reason to believe" pollution was occurring. The hearing, called by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, would determine "whether pollution...is occurring" instead of requiring the Surgeon General to find it at the outset. Also, either the state in which the pollution was occurring or the state downstream suffering from it could request the government to bring suit.

HR 9540 -- The enforcement pattern would resemble S 890 closely. But a conference of those involved in the pollution problem would precede formal hearings. Either state under this measure, too, could request the U.S. to bring suit against the polluter.

Outlook

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), Chairman of the House Public Works Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee which recently concluded hearings on pollution legislation, March 23, 1956, said: "I'm sure pollution legislation will be passed by the House, probably by the end of April." He predicted practically all the provisions of HR 9540 would get through with little difficulty. He said there was a good chance that the section authorizing \$1 billion in grants for sewage plant construction might get eliminated from his bill, however.

DULLES REPORTS

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, in a March 23 speech on his return from a 10-nation tour of Asia, said he was "more than ever convinced of the vital importance" of the Mutual Security Program. (Weekly Report, p. 335)

Dulles said it was "in our own interest" to help the countries of Asia achieve political independence and improve economic and social conditions. "If we wish to see the free world preserved and enlarged, we must help, or forces of despotism will take control," he said.

He called for "greater flexibility" in spending foreign aid funds, said authority to back long-range projects would "importantly strengthen our program." The technical assistance program, he said, "could be enlarged and improved."

Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 24 said he opposed any "blank check authority" for long-term aid, though he would be willing to consider specific projects. "What is the use of a 10-year program if Congress is going to review it every year?" he asked.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) March 26 said the Administration would have to make a "compelling case" to convince Congress of the need for economic and long-term aid.

MISSILES

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson March 27 named Eger V. Murphree, president of the Esso Research and Engineering Co., as military missiles czar with special responsibility to produce a missile that can span the oceans. Murphree will have responsibility for "direction and coordination of research, development, engineering and production of guided missile activities," (Weekly Report, p. 216)

Meanwhile, C.C. Furnas, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development, March 25 warned that Russia was "closing the gap" on the United States in the race to develop an intercontinental ballistic missile and new jet bombers. With respect to guided missiles, Furnas said "we are not lagging behind if you take the whole program. I feel quite certain it is correct to say we are well ahead."

Capitol Briefs

IMMUNITY LAW UPHELD

The Supreme Court by a 7-2 vote March 26 upheld the validity of a 1954 act (P L 600) to compel witnesses to testify in national security cases after they have been granted immunity from criminal prosecution. Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote the majority opinion, with Justice William O. Douglas dissenting and Justice Hugo L. Black joining in the dissent. The case involved William Ludwig Ullman, a former Treasury Dept. official and one-time Air Force major, who was accused of having served at

one time as a Soviet spy inside the Pentagon. He refused to answer questions before a New York grand jury; was indicted, convicted and appealed.

JOINT AID PROMISED

The heads of the United States, Canada and Mexico March 27 declared willingness to offer economic and moral aid to free countries and those new countries just developing their own democratic governments, especially in the Far East. The joint declaration was made by President Eisenhower, Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent and Mexican President Adolf Ruiz Cortinez in their working session at White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

DAILY WORKER SEIZED

Agents of the Treasury Department March 27 seized Communist party and Daily Worker newspaper offices for alleged non-payment of more than \$400,000 in income taxes. The raids were conducted on a simultaneous basis on offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Nomination

President Eisenhower announced the following appointment, subject to Senate confirmation:

James Durfee of Madison, Wis., a Republican, as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board; March 22.

Confirmations

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Francis A. Cherry of Jonesboro, Ark., a Democrat, as member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; March 28.

R. Lockwood Jones of Cordell, Okla., a Republican, as member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; March 28.

Stephen Sibley Bean of Woburn, Mass., a Republican, as member of the National Labor Relations Board; March 28.

Warren E. Burger of St. Paul, Minn., a Republican, as Judge of the U.S. Circuit Court for the District of Columbia; March 28.

Nominations Boxscore

(84th Congress - Jan. 5, 1955 through March 27, 1956)

Civilian nominations submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower were disposed of as follows:

	Postmaster	Other
Confirmed	1,131	2,997
Withdrawn	15	4
Rejected	3	0
Unconfirmed	1,522	145
Total Submitted	2,671	3,146

Committee Roundup

In This Section..... (March 23-29)

- Whether Post Office Should Pay Way Argued
- House Subcommittee Hits Defense Buying
- New Policy Reached for Leasing U.S. Lands
- Democrats Unveil Broad Housing Program
- Commerce Chief Refuses to Testify on Trade

POSTAGE RATES

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service. CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 9228) to increase postage rates. (Weekly Report, p. 337)

TESTIMONY -- March 22 -- Arthur Z. Gray, president of Street & Smith Publications, said HR 9228 would "unjustly burden" the company's operations, and that the Post Office Department should not be required to pay its own way "any more than any other governmental department."

J.M. George, general counsel for the National Association of Direct Selling Companies, Winona, Minn., opposed HR 9228, said postal services "must be paid for from general revenue," and that a "studied effort is being made to prejudice members of the Congress against third class mail."

March 23 -- O.R. Strackbein, legislative representative of International Allied Printing Trades Assn., said rate increases would injure the printing trade and that there was no connection between postal rates and efficiency of the postal operation.

Bernard E. Esters, legislative chairman of the National Editorial Assn., said the public service function of small town publishers should be "realistically appraised when consideration is being given to imposing the greater hardships" of increased rates. The opinion of NEA membership on HR 9228 "varies all the way from emphatic objections to any increases whatsoever to a willingness to accept nominal increases," Esters said.

March 27 -- A.L. Cole, general business manager of Reader's Digest Assn., said proposed rate increases would mean an additional \$2 million yearly in the company's postage bill. He said higher rates would necessitate increases in the price of either the firm's magazine, advertising, or books -- or all three. Congress should "insist on continued efforts to reduce the costs of operating the postal establishment," Cole said.

Vice President E.T. Meredith of the Meredith Publishing Co., publishers of "Better Homes and Gardens" and "Successful Farming," said publishers "must have an opportunity to assimilate rising costs gradually over a long period of time." Higher postal rates would reduce circulation and minimize magazines' "tremendous contribution to our prosperous economy," Meredith said.

DEFENSE SPENDING

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations, Department of Defense Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 23 released an investigative staff

report on Defense Department procurement. The report said:

There were "glaring errors" in procurement and "chaotic conditions" in inventories.

Nine percent of the airplanes out of commission were grounded for lack of parts costing less than 25 cents each.

Equipment totalling 14,000 tons was "lost in the mud" at a French supply point.

"Generally excessive" profits were allowed on \$1 billion in contracts with Western Electric Co. for the Nike and M33 antiaircraft fire control system.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 23 -- Subcommittee Chairman George H. Mahon (D Texas) said the report "pointed up bad procurement policies...it did not blame these policies on the suppliers, but on the purchasers, which were the defense agencies."

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 26 released an interim report on motion pictures and juvenile delinquency.

The report said:

Producers and directors "have increasingly emphasized sadism, brutality and violence in their pictures."

Experts viewed the presentation of brutality and violence in films as "definitely deleterious to the personality development of normal, pre-delinquent and delinquent children."

Motion pictures could provide "the many so-called 'trigger mechanisms' that may initiate and provide the content for antisocial behavior on the part of emotionally disturbed children."

The Subcommittee recommended:

Changes in the Motion Picture Production Code in the light of social changes since its origin.

Consultation of code administrators with "professional people from the behavioral sciences."

Studios producing films for television should submit them to code administrators for approval.

Initiation of research projects in universities to study how mass media affects juveniles.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) March 26 said the report culminated a year of intensive study and complimented the motion picture industry for joining the effort. He said the public shared the responsibility in the fight for better pictures and that industry leaders had promised "better pictures for our young people."

WILDLIFE REFUGES

COMMITTEE -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ACTION -- March 22 filed a report (H Rept 1941) on a national wildlife refuges investigation authorized by H Res 118. The Committee is considering three bills (HR 5306, HR 6723, HR 8839) to require the Secretary of Interior to get Congressional approval before disposing of wildlife refuges.

The report said the Committee would not push the bills because the Fish and Wildlife Service had agreed to notify it before relinquishing any of its lands. The Committee would have 60 days to approve or disapprove the proposed leasing. In a letter to the Committee March 21, 1956, Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay said he approved the arrangement.

The report added:

"Evidence (from its investigation) showed conclusively that some greater degree of scrutiny is necessary if the increasing pressures to invade the refuges are to be successfully resisted.

"There has been absolutely no effective liaison and coordination between several of the bureaus in the Department of Interior, between the Washington office and the field of the Fish and Wildlife Service or even between the various branches within the Fish and Wildlife Service.

"Only 11 leases" were issued on wildlife refuge lands since 1920 compared to 60 granted between August, 1953, and December, 1955. In the same 1953-55 period, 214 leases were granted on other lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service compared to 281 issued in previous years.

HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On housing legislation. (Weekly Report, p. 336)

March 26 -- Robert D. Sipprell, president of the National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, said his group favored establishing the public housing program at an annual level of 10 percent of national housing production. "With public housing units allotted by Congress on a year-to-year basis, it is practically impossible for an authority to make commitments for a local housing project and be assured that this work will not be in vain," he said. The President should be authorized to change the percentage figure if conditions dictated it, Sipprell said. John R. Doscher, executive director of Operation Home Improvement, said the Federal Housing Administration home improvement loan program should be on a permanent basis and its ceiling for individual loans lifted from \$2,500 to \$3,500. He said repayment time should be extended from 36 to 60 months.

March 27 -- James W. Rouse of the Mortgage Bankers Assn. of America said the Subcommittee should consider giving the Federal Housing Administration a free hand to adjust its mortgage insurance rates according to the risk involved.

March 28 -- John W. Bates Jr. of the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards said the federal urban renewal program should be changed to require cities to enforce sanitation laws before the U.S. gave them any money. He said rehabilitation under Section 220 of the Federal Housing Administration program "can probably cure a square mile of urban neglect and deterioration for every acre dealt with by complete redevelopment." He said the federal public housing program was a "discredited one" that should not be extended.

March 29 -- Joseph B. Haverstick and Thomas P. Coogan of the National Assn. of Home Builders said the government's Federal National Mortgage Assn. should be made more flexible "to assure a stable supply of credit for residential construction." FNMA, called Fannie Mae, loans money to banks and other lending institutions but

requires them to spend 3 percent of what they want to borrow for Fannie Mae stock. The home builders association recommended: reducing the Fannie Mae stock purchasing requirement from 3 to 2½ percent; requiring prospective borrowers to own at least \$10,000 in Fannie Mae stock; authorizing Fannie Mae to make loans to banks with mortgages as security instead of buying the mortgages outright; authorizing Fannie Mae to make commitments in advance to buy mortgages; increasing the amount of money Fannie Mae could loan to four times its current amount of \$1 billion; adding three private citizens to Fannie Mae's board of directors; and establishing a 12 man advisory council.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 26 Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.) introduced a bill (HR 10157) which would provide 50,000 public housing units a year for three years beginning Aug. 1, 1956; authorize the Treasury to use reserves in the GI life insurance fund for veterans' mortgages; increase appropriations for slum clearance and college housing. He said the Administration-backed housing bill (HR 9537) was "inadequate" and "half-hearted."

March 27 in Chicago Haverstick predicted new home construction in 1956 would be slightly less than in 1955. He estimated the total home foundations laid in 1956 would be 1.2 million compared to 1.3 million in 1955.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said "demand for housing for the older members of our population is tragically outstripping available supply. Housing for our low-income families is lagging far behind the need. Housing for minority groups is a national disgrace." He urged support for his bill (S 3158) that would authorize 200,000 public housing units a year for three years with 10 percent reserved for elderly people. S 3158 would create a national mortgage corporation to loan up to \$1 billion for home mortgages for families of moderate income.

TELEVISION INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On television. (Weekly Report, p. 336)

TESTIMONY -- March 26 -- Richard A. Moore, president of KTTV, an unaffiliated Los Angeles television station, said regulations of the Federal Communications Commission should be amended to "prohibit television stations from granting time options to network companies; abolish the 'must-buy' policy followed by NBC and CBS; and require television stations not to accept programs exclusively from one network company or any other single program source, particularly during the prime viewing hours." Moore said, "During the best viewing hours for the American public, three network presidents in New York decide what the American public shall be allowed to see and when they may see it. Worse yet, they decide what the American public shall not be allowed to see."

Ernest Lee Jahncke Jr., American Broadcasting Co. vice president, said the government should determine the "fairness" of transmission charges paid by ABC to the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. "ABC's television line charges are now over \$6 million a year," he said. "We are in no position to know if this is too high.... There is no doubt that the extremely high cost of this service limits the ability of many stations to receive live network program service."

March 27 -- William B. Lodge, Columbia Broadcasting System vice president, said: "Of the three objectives (of television planning) -- nationwide coverage, community stations and multiplicity of service -- the first is already substantially attained.... A controlled plan of VHF drop-ins, such as CBS Plan I, would greatly help the multiple service objective by increasing the number of television markets having three or more competitive stations, and at negligible cost to the nationwide service objective." (CBS Plan I would add an additional VHF channel in 32 of the top 100 market areas in the U.S. by reducing the minimum distance between stations operating on the same channel.)

March 28 -- Joseph V. Heffernan, National Broadcasting Co. vice president, said: "The national policy with respect to television broadcasting calls for a nationwide competitive system based on the maximum practical number of facilities. The full and effective use of the UHF channels offers the best prospect for realizing this goal.... The Congress can make a vital contribution by promptly declaring that the national policy calls for preserving and strengthening the UHF service, and by enactment of... limited excise tax relief" on all-channel color television sets.

FEDERAL POWER

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations. ACTION -- March 28 filed a Public Works and Resources Subcommittee report (H Rept 1975) based on 1955 hearings on public power regulations by the Department of Interior. (1955 Almanac, p. 523) The report said: Administration officials in 1953 "commenced a determined effort to sabotage and wreck the federal power program."

Subcommittee hearings showed Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, Under Secretary Clarence A. Davis and Assistant Secretary Fred G. Aandahl have "little concern" for "Congressional intent, objective analysis and fair dealing...in their rush to cripple and thwart a sound federal power program as established by Congress." They "have repeatedly attacked as socialistic the program established by Congress to preserve for the people the benefits of their own God-given natural resources. The Committee believes that if these public officials feel that they cannot carry out in good faith the laws they have sworn to uphold, they should resign their offices and be replaced by men who will do so."

Power regulation changes were "willfully" adopted Aug. 11, 1954, by the Department as part of a policy to "subvert" federal laws giving first preference to rural cooperatives and public agencies in the marketing of federal power. The regulation changes "(gave) away valuable rights the government otherwise would have had" and "(made) the sale of federally generated power more difficult and costly." Some (regulation) changes were copied "verbatim from an anonymous document delivered personally" to Davis by a registered lobbyist for the Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

A minority report signed by the three Republican members of the Subcommittee said:

The power regulation changes were legally made "in the public interest.... The previous regulations were a deterrent to western development."

Subcommittee hearings were "prejudiced" and Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) publicly "impugned the motives and integrity" of Interior officials during the hearings.

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

- Apr 5 Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee -- In New Orleans on the March 19 testimony of Herman Liveright, New Orleans TV executive. Continues April 6.
- 9 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Surface Transportation Subcommittee -- Freight forwarding legislation (S 3365, S 3366, S 3367). Continues April 10.
- 10 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Marketing exports "Made in the United States of America." Commerce Department officials will be first witnesses.
- 11 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Nomination of James Durfee of Wisconsin to Civil Aeronautics Board.
- 14 Foreign Relations, Disarmament Subcommittee -- To start in Boston a series of hearings on disarmament.
- 16 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee -- On S 3108 to encourage construction of new ore ships through federal assistance.
- 19 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee -- S 2584 to exempt farm surplus from cargo preference regulations. Continues April 20.
- 23 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- TV network regulations and Ultra High Frequency and Very High Frequency relationships.

HOUSE

- Mar 30 Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee -- In Birmingham on farm housing problems.
- Apr 10 Post Office and Civil Service -- Postage rate increases.
- 11 Judiciary, Presidential Inability Special Subcommittee. Former Presidents Harry S. Truman and Herbert Hoover will testify. Continues April 12.
- 11 Public Works -- HR 8836 to build up national highways.
- 18 Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee. On HR 11 and HR 8395, antimonopoly bills. Continues April 19, 20.
- 24 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation Subcommittee -- HR 6141 and other transportation bills incorporating recommendations made by the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization.
- May 25 Government Operations -- Establishing a U.S. Department of Peace.

The "compulsory wheeling authority" revoked by the Department, and described in the majority report as the most important change in the regulations, had never been invoked in its six years of existence. (Under it, the government could compel private companies with lines across federal lands to carry power for government preferential customers.)

Committee Roundup - 4

In a separate minority statement, Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said, "As political propaganda to be used in the coming campaign by those who have little if any regard for the facts, the report may be helpful to the politically ambitious."

OTC MEMBERSHIP

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- March 26 ordered reported, by a vote of 17 to 7, an amended bill (HR 5550) to authorize United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation. (Weekly Report, p. 335)

Amendments provided:

Nothing in the bill should be construed to repeal or modify by implication or otherwise any existing legislation of the U.S., or add to the President's authority to enter into foreign trade agreements to cut tariffs.

Congress was not committed to enact any specific legislation regarding any matter in OTC or the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

OTC's functions should be limited to administering GATT and facilitating intergovernment cooperation solely in the field of trade.

OTC should not become a specialized agency of the United Nations.

An act of Congress would be required before U.S. accepted any amendment to OTC.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- March 27 -- The U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce issued a statement signed by 58 business executives urging U.S. membership in OTC. "Failure of the U.S. to support (OTC) will have severe consequence for ourselves and our allies," they said.

DEPRESSED AREAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 2663) to assist depressed areas. (Weekly Report, p. 337)

TESTIMONY -- March 23 -- Charles H. Slayman of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce said: "This type of legislation is dangerous in that the federal government is getting out of its field and into competition with private enterprise when it attempts to further schemes or direct attempts to promote industrial growth of selected areas or towns.... This measure (S 2663) will bring about a condition in which industry in one area will be taxed to support its competition in another area."

Perry M. Shoemaker of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said:

"Financial aid would not contribute to the objective of finding productive employment for the unemployed.... We look to enlightened local action as the key to meeting this problem."

March 28 -- Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) said: "S 2663 is a formula for engendering free competition with the precise aim of improving and assuring vitality of competition where it does not now exist.... The so-called Administration bill (S 2892) fails.... It takes no view whatever, it shows no understanding of the social devastation which is wreaked by these chronic unemployment areas...."

Louise Stitt of the National Consumers League said: "The National Consumers League heartily endorses S 2663 because it is the first and only measure to be

brought before the Congress which presents a comprehensive program to deal with the problems of depressed areas...."

The National Assn. of Manufacturers said S 2663 could be a step toward the "welfare state." It said "the problem of depressed areas is a state and local responsibility."

March 29 -- George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, said: "Our support for the Douglas bill (S 2663) is based upon a conviction that it alone reflects a realistic and sufficiently comprehensive effort to launch a full-scale attack on the problem of area blight. The limited aid proposals of the Administration...are entirely inadequate and unrealistic."

EAST-WEST TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On East-West trade. (Weekly Report, p. 306)

TESTIMONY -- March 26 -- Three witnesses -- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, Undersecretary of State Herbert Hoover Jr. and Director John B. Hollister of the International Cooperation Administration -- refused to produce documents or testify in public about the United States' role in reshaping East-West trade policies on security grounds.

All three said that only in a closed hearing would they give details of a 1954 agreement relaxing trade controls on Russia.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) asked why the United States should continue foreign aid to allied nations selling strategic war materials to Russia.

Hoover told McCarthy, "There are many interesting facets to the shipment of goods to the Communist countries...not the least...is the fact that the Chinese Nationalists are shipping to the Communist Chinese quite a number of millions of dollars worth of goods every year." Hoover said it would be "a very disadvantageous move on our part" to cut off all aid to allies who were "in any way shipping materials to the Communists."

March 29 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said the Subcommittee had declined to accept custody of "classified" documents offered at the closed hearing by Hoover. McClellan said the group would have to meet again "to review the situation." McCarthy said he would not feel bound to keep secret the offered material, which included lists of items embargoed for sale to Russia by the Western allies.

Hoover, in a prepared statement, said he had not intended to convey an impression there was any direct trade between Nationalist and Communist China. "This trade took place through Hong Kong (British Crown Colony). There is no evidence of direct commercial contact...." he said.

SCIENTIST SHORTAGE

COMMITTEE -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Research and Development Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 28 released a report stating: The atomic energy program was "in serious danger of lagging unless something drastic is done immediately" to expand the education of engineers and scientists.

This country was wasting 80 percent of its potential scientific and engineering manpower through the failure

of qualified high school graduates to go on to college and of college students to finish their education.

Russia has surpassed the United States in the number of scientists and engineers with 890,000, compared with our 760,000, it said.

In a preface to the report, Subcommittee Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.) proposed federal aid for the expansion of science departments and engineering schools and government scholarships for young people qualified in these fields. He said the situation called for a "crash program" to "increase swiftly and steadily the number of adequately trained American scientists and engineers."

FOREIGN AID

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 10082) to extend the Mutual Security Program through fiscal 1957. (Weekly Report, p. 335)

TESTIMONY -- March 27 -- C. Burke Elbrick, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, said that, "With relatively minor exceptions, the proposed Mutual Security Program in Europe is devoted entirely to military defense.... It is primarily designed to maintain and strengthen the defensive power of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.... A recent analysis by my staff indicates that these (European) countries are now spending the equivalent of six dollars of their own money (for defense purposes) for each dollar of United States aid received."

Stuart H. Van Dyke, Regional Director of European Operations for the International Cooperation Administration, said "there remain areas in Europe where local economic difficulties are of direct security concern to the U.S."

Committee Briefs

TVA FINANCING

Comptroller General Joseph Campbell, in a letter released at the March 27 hearing of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said the Tennessee Valley Authority had voted to go ahead with a \$178 million expansion program without prior approval from Congress. Campbell said Congress should amend its laws "to clearly state its intent" on TVA expansion. Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) called the disclosure "astounding" while TVA Chairman Herbert D. Vogel asked the Committee to appropriate funds for expansion "pending action on revenue bonds proposals." The House Appropriations Committee March 15 (H Rept 1897) advised the TVA to use its revenues to expand the John Sevier Steam Plant. (Weekly Report, p. 338)

RED STUDY

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee March 25 said the Committee had asked 27 experts on Communism to evaluate "the significance of the recent developments at the 20th Communist party congress and the new official line on Stalin."

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) March 22 left the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee for the Finance Committee; Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) went from the Finance Committee to the Appropriations Committee; and William R. Laird III (D W. Va.), successor to the late Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va., 1940-56), was assigned to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The changes left a vacancy on the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Seniority on Congressional committees is determined by length of service on the committee, not service in Congress.

FISHING INDUSTRY

Twelve New England Senators wrote President Eisenhower March 23 urging appointment of an Assistant Secretary of Interior for Fisheries. The Senators said problems of the American fishing industry "can be resolved only through close cooperation of the industry, the states and the federal government." They said the commercial fisheries are receiving less recognition from the federal government than any other segment of the American economy. The Senators who signed the letter: Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Prescott Bush (R Conn.), William A. Purtell (R Conn.), John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) and Norris Cotton (R N.H.). (Weekly Report, p. 339)

SCHOOL AID

Commissioner of Education Samuel M. Brownell March 27 told a House Education and Labor Special Subcommittee that government aid to local school districts overburdened by federal activities should be extended for two years. The so-called federal impacted area law (PL 815 -- 81st Congress) would expire June 30, unless extended by Congress. Brownell requested an \$88 million appropriation for school construction under the program in fiscal 1957. He urged Congress to defer until 1957 action to extend a companion law (PL 874 -- 81st Congress) providing funds for maintenance and operation of schools built in federally impacted areas.

FREIGHT CARS

Owen Clarke of the Interstate Commerce Commission March 29 said freight car shortages occurred because a few railroads considered it cheaper to rent cars than to own them. Testifying before a Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Subcommittee, Clarke said the ICC favored passage of S 2770, a bill permitting an increase in the per diem charge for rented freight cars in times of shortages. He said the bill would aid materially in "reducing the crippling economic impact of recurring car shortages."

SOCIAL SECURITY

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) March 23 said, "I sense that an effort may be made to bottle up the social security bill (HR 7225) in the Finance Committee" and prevent a vote on it. He said he thought such an effort would fail and that "we will get our day in court on this important bill." (Weekly Report, p. 336)

In This Section.....

- Corporation, Excise Tax Extension Approved
- House, Senate Agree to Upper Colorado Project
- Treasury-Post Office Fund Bill Passes Congress
- Electoral Reform Bill Sent Back to Committee
- President Gets Farm Gas Tax Exemption Bill

EASTER RECESS

The House and Senate March 28 adopted by voice votes a resolution (H Con Res 226) providing for adjournment of Congress from the close of business March 29 until April 9.

TRADE FAIRS, CULTURE EXCHANGE

The Senate March 26 passed, by voice vote without debate, the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 (S 3116). Committee amendments were accepted by voice vote. The bill would authorize, on a permanent basis, United States participation in international cultural and athletic exchanges, trade fairs and festivals. Such activities had been conducted since 1954 as a temporary program under the President's emergency fund for international affairs.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower requested such legislation Jan. 16. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported S 3116 March 16 (S Rept 1664). The report said the programs authorized by the bill were designed to overcome sentiment fostered by Communist propagandists that the U.S. "is a materialistic nation with little cultural maturity."

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3116: Authorized the President to provide for tours abroad by U.S. creative and performing artists and athletes; U.S. representation in artistic, dramatic, musical, sports and other cultural festivals and exhibitions abroad; U.S. participation in international trade and industrial fairs in other countries.

Provided for the encouragement of private persons and organizations to participate in such programs and to contribute funds, property and services.

Provided that federal funds be used, as far as possible, toward meeting expenses of activities carried out through private channels and by private means.

Permitted the President, in carrying out the Act, to utilize certain provisions of the Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 USC, Sects. 1471-1473).

Created an Advisory Committee on the Arts to advise and assist all international cultural projects in which the government might engage, including the activities of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange and the Department of State.

Provided that the Advisory Committee consist of nine members appointed by the Secretary of State plus a chairman selected by the Educational Exchange Commission from its members.

Authorized the appropriation of "such sums as may be necessary" to carry out the Act.

JURY EAVESDROPPING

The Senate March 26 passed by voice vote, with committee amendments, a bill (S 2887) to forbid the recording of deliberations by grand or petit juries. There was no debate.

BACKGROUND -- S 2887 was reported March 19 (S Rept 1691) by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The report said the Department of Justice was opposed to any recording of or eavesdropping on jury deliberations under any conditions. The Internal Security Subcommittee in October, 1955, investigated reported jury "tapping" by a University of Chicago research team. (1955 Almanac, p. 530)

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate, S 2887: Amended the U.S. Code to provide penalties of up to one year's imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine for anyone guilty of recording, listening to or observing deliberations of grand or petit juries.

Excluded from any penalty note taking by a juror in court for his own benefit.

CORPORATION, EXCISE TAXES

The Senate March 26 passed, by voice vote without amendment, the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1956 (HR 9166). The corporate income tax rate and various excise taxes were due to drop April 1, 1956, unless extended by Congress. The Senate's action sent the bill to the White House.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was passed by the House March 13 and reported unanimously by the Senate Finance Committee March 23 (S Rept 1710).

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 9166 extended existing corporate and certain excise tax rates until April 1, 1957. (Weekly Report, p. 309)

DEBATE -- March 26 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- "Enactment of the pending bill would not preclude some subsequent (legislation on) other excise taxes, like the cabaret tax, the gas incinerator tax, the tax on ironers."

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Said he would not seek action on two bills he had planned to offer as amendments, S 3128 and 3129, "designed to provide equitable readjustment of income tax rates in behalf of small corporations." He said "complete hearings on these proposals would be held" by the Finance Committee later in the session. (Weekly Report, p. 328)

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "In view of the fact that at the present time the budget is barely on an even keel... Congress has no alternative but to extend" the tax rates. He said he would press at a later date an amendment to reduce the oil and gas depletion allowance from 27.5 percent to 15 percent.

FARM GAS EXEMPTION

- HR 8780 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1684) Jan. 26, 1956.
- Passed by the House Jan. 31 on a 387-0 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report, p. 132)
 - Reported by the Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1609) March 2.
 - Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote March 6. (Weekly Report, p. 277)
 - Conference report (H Rept 1957) agreed to by voice votes of the Senate March 27 and House March 28.

Congress March 28 sent to the President a bill (HR 8780) to exempt farmers from the two-cents-a-gallon federal excise tax on gasoline and special fuels used on the farm. A conference report on different versions of the bill was agreed to by voice vote in the Senate March 27, in the House March 28. The bill would give farmers an estimated \$60 million in tax relief each year.

BACKGROUND -- HR 8780 was passed by the House Jan. 31. The Senate March 6 amended it to exclude, from exemption benefits custom operators or other independent contractors performing services on a farm. (Weekly Report, p. 277)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 8780 included the major provisions voted by the House. (Weekly Report, p. 132).

CONFERENCE REPORT

Under the conference agreement (H Rept 1957) filed March 27, if gasoline and special fuels were used on a farm by a custom operator or independent contractor, the owner, tenant or operator of the farm would be treated as the gasoline user and would be entitled to the tax refund.

UPPER COLORADO PROJECT

- S 500 -- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 128) March 30, 1955.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, on a 58-23 roll-call vote April 20. (1955 Almanac, p. 442)
- HR 3383 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 1087) July 8, 1955.
- S 500 -- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote March 1 after passage of HR 3383 by a 256-136 roll-call vote. (Weekly Report, p. 257)
- Conference report (H Rept 1950) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate March 28.

The Senate and House March 28 agreed by voice votes to a conference report (H Rept 1950) on the \$760 million Upper Colorado River irrigation and reclamation project. The final version incorporated practically all the changes made in the Senate bill (S 500) by the House March 1. (Weekly Report, p. 257; 1955 Almanac, p. 442)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to President Eisenhower S 500:

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to construct these initial units of the project, which would include

dams, reservoirs, power plants and transmission facilities: Curecanti, Flaming Gorge, Navajo (dam and reservoir only) and Glen Canyon.

Specified that Curecanti could not be constructed until the Secretary certified to Congress and the President that its benefits would exceed its cost.

Required that Curecanti Dam impound at least 940,000 acre-feet of water.

Authorized additional dams and irrigation facilities on these sites: Central Utah (initial phase), Emery County, Florida, Hammond, La Barge, Lyman, Paonia (including the Minnesota unit), Pine River Extension, Seedskadee, Silt and Smith Fork.

Required the Secretary to protect Rainbow Bridge National Monument in developing Glen Canyon and to build recreational and wildlife facilities.

Declared it was the "intention of Congress that no dam or reservoir constructed under the authorization of this Act shall be within any national park or monument."

Required the Secretary to give top priority to finishing planning reports on these other projects: Gooseberry, San Juan-Chama, Navajo, Parshall, Troublesome, Rabbit Ear, Eagle Divide, San Miguel, West Divide, Bluestone, Battlement Mesa, Tomichi Creek, East River, Ohio Creek, Fruitland Mesa, Bostwick Park, Grand Mesa, Dallas Creek, Savery-Pot Hook, Dolores, Fruit Growers Extension, Animas-La Plata, Yellow Jacket, Sublette and the Juniper project.

Limited the San Juan-Chama project to a single off-stream dam and reservoir on a tributary of the Chama River, to be operated by the Bureau of Reclamation and not to include power facilities.

Declared it was not the intent of Congress to limit development of the Upper Colorado River Basin to projects specified in the bill.

Denied, for 10 years after the legislation was enacted, irrigation water from new projects for crops declared in surplus.

Subjected the division of the water from the projects built under the Act to the Colorado River Compact, Upper Colorado River Basin Compact and to the United Mexican States Treaty.

Permitted states of the Colorado River Basin to sue the government if the agreements were violated.

FUNDS AUTHORIZED

Authorized appropriations of \$760 million for the project: recreation and wildlife facilities, \$7.4 million; hydroelectric power, \$422.7 million; municipal water works, \$41 million; irrigation, \$287.7 million.

Provided that money for power, irrigation and municipal water projects be repaid within 50 years after completion of each project, with interest on all but irrigation projects. (Appropriations for recreation (\$7.4 million) and flood control (\$8.2 million) would not be repaid. Flood projects would be in conjunction with water storage and power facilities.)

Declared that after the federal grants were repaid, profits from the project would be apportioned on this basis: Colorado, 46 percent; Utah, 21.5 percent; Wyoming, 15.5 percent; New Mexico, 17 percent.

Required that profits be used for improvement or maintenance of the project.

Set up a separate fund in the Treasury for the program.

CONFERENCE REPORT

In the conference report (H Rept 1950) filed March 27, conferees accepted the House-passed version almost in its entirety. One change was made to set a 50-year maximum period for repaying the cost of power projects. The House measure established a 100-year deadline.

In line with the House version, conferees eliminated the Echo Park Dam from S 500, a move demanded by conservationists who feared the project would flood out Dinosaur National Park, and set a \$760 million authorization. S 500, as passed by the Senate, put no price tag on the project, authorized "such sums as may be required."

ELECTORAL REFORM

The Senate March 27 approved, by voice vote, a motion by Sens. Price Daniel (D Texas) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) to recommit to the Judiciary Committee S J Res 31, a proposed constitutional amendment to reform the method of electing the President. The action came after four substitute amendments had been rejected and a fifth -- a compromise plan sponsored by Daniel -- won only 48-37 approval, enough to carry as a substitute but not enough for final passage. (A two-thirds favorable vote is required for amendments to the Constitution.) Daniel moved to recommit rather than face defeat on the vote for final passage. (For roll-call votes, see chart, p. 379)

Kennedy and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), opponents of the Daniel substitute, said the action finished electoral reform legislation for 1956. Daniel said he thought there was chance for action during the session if more Senators could be won to support of the original S J Res 31, which never came to a vote.

BACKGROUND -- S J Res 31 was reported (S Rept 360) May 19, 1955, by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senate debate began March 20 and centered on the Daniel substitute. (Weekly Report, p. 343)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Daniel, as modified -- Divide each state's electoral vote according to the proportion of the popular vote received by the three leading candidates, unless the state legislature voted to choose Presidential electors in the same manner as the state chooses Senators and Representatives; March 27. Roll-call vote, 48-37.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Grant two electoral votes to the candidate with a plurality in each state and divide the remaining 435 electoral votes according to the proportion of the national popular vote received by each candidate; March 27. Voice vote.

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Nominate Presidential candidates by national primary election and choose President by direct popular vote; March 27. Roll call, 13-69.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Elect President by direct popular vote; March 27. Roll call, 17-66.

Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) -- Make the electoral vote of each state depend on the percentage of its eligible voters who actually vote; March 27. Roll call, 20-66.

OBJECTIONS RAISED

DEBATE -- March 22 -- Kennedy -- "Lumping together of two contradictory, incompatible schemes for counting electoral votes (enables) the party in control of

each state legislature to select every four years which device will most benefit their party."

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- The proposed change would "restore the balance of voting power between rural and urban areas," encourage a nationwide, two-party system and reduce the influence of pressure groups and big city political machines.

Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) -- Endorsed national Presidential primaries and direct popular election of the President. "Qualified women" in both parties should enter the primaries for President and Vice President.

March 23 -- John C. Stennis (D Miss.) -- The existing system "plays directly into the hands of pressure groups...organized for ulterior motives (which) are the greatest threat to our form of government today.... Political and campaign activity is being too heavily concentrated in so-called key states. National policy is being planned and implemented to attract favorable local reaction in a handful of states."

March 26 -- H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- The Daniel substitute "compounds the problems" of Presidential elections. "Any system for the election of the President should be uniform throughout the country."

Douglas -- The Daniel substitute is "a two-headed monstrosity (with) a common denominator in that both would increase the power of the lightly populated areas of the country at the expense of the heavily populated areas." It would increase the power of the one-party states and strengthen the right wing of both parties.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE FUNDS

HR 9064 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1743) Feb. 3, 1956. Recommended appropriations: \$3,618,699,000.

- Passed by voice vote of the House, without amendment, Feb. 7. (Weekly Report, p. 169)
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1624) March 6. Recommended appropriations: \$3,639,579,000.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote, without floor amendment, March 7. (Weekly Report, p. 278)
- Conference report (H Rept 1956) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate March 28. Final total: \$3,629,139,000.

The Senate and House March 28 agreed, by voice vote without debate, to a conference report on a bill (HR 9064 -- H Rept 1956) to provide fiscal 1957 appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the U.S. Tax Court. As sent to the President the bill carried total appropriations of \$3,629,139,000.

BACKGROUND -- The House Feb. 7 passed the bill granting a total appropriation of \$3,618,699,000. The Senate on March 7 approved a total of \$3,639,579,000. Two amendments in the Senate bill raised Post Office funds for Operations by \$10,880,000 and Transportation by \$10 million. (Weekly Report, p. 278)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, the final version of HR 9064 provided:

TREASURY

Office of the Secretary	\$ 2,900,000
Bureau of Accounts	19,025,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	45,500,000
Office of the Treasurer	15,125,000
Bureau of Customs	44,250,000
Internal Revenue Service	305,000,000
Bureau of Narcotics	3,250,000
U.S. Secret Service	4,484,000
Bureau of the Mint	3,650,000
U.S. Coast Guard	200,250,000

TOTAL \$643,434,000

POST OFFICE

Administration	\$ 19,000,000
Operations	2,113,440,000
Transportation	650,000,000
Finance	12,900,000
Facilities	189,000,000

TOTAL \$2,984,340,000

The Tax Court was allotted \$1,365,000.

HR 9064 also:

Authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to use up to \$1,060,000 of funds derived from its activities for "administrative expenses" in fiscal 1957 in connection with liquidating itself.

Authorized funds for training of employees and repair and improvement of "federally owned property" occupied for postal purposes.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The conference report (H Rept 1956) filed March 27 adjusted two items:

The Senate version of the bill provided the Post Office with \$10,880,000 additional funds for Operations. The conference agreed to \$5,440,000.

The other Senate amendment also was cut in half. House conferees accepted a \$5 million increase for Transportation in the Post Office.

TRIP LEASING

The Senate March 28 passed by voice vote, with amendments, a bill (S 898) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to permit farmers to hire out their trucks when returning from market to the farm.

BACKGROUND -- In 1953 the House passed a similar bill, but the Senate took no action. S 898 was reported (S Rept 1271) with amendments by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 30, 1955. (Weekly Report, p. 349)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 898:

Prohibited ICC from regulating the duration of leases between public carriers (regulated truckers) and farmers, co-ops or private carriers which regularly transported processed or manufactured perishable commodities or farm produce.

Specified that, in trip leases, farm trucks must return directly to their home area but private carriers of farm products could make one trip in any direction.

Authorized the ICC to regulate other aspects of truck leases.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Specify that only private carriers who regularly truck processed or manufactured perishable products or farm products are permitted to trip lease; March 28. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- March 28 -- George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- The ICC proposed, in an order to take effect July 1, 1956, that truck leases must extend for at least 30 days. The results would be an end to trip leasing, "which is usually for only a few days," and "substantial increases in transportation charges for moving agricultural products from the farmer to the consumer." Rather than tie up their trucks for 30 days, farmers would have to go home with empty trucks.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "It is very interesting that the only correspondence I have had on the subject is in favor of the bill."

J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.) -- "Is it not true that many people who have been shipping by public carrier have installed their own systems of transportation to avoid the 3 percent transportation tax?"

Smathers -- The certificated carrier... (who leases a private truck) ...pays all the taxes necessary in order to bring that truck through."

Frear -- Magnuson's amendment would "give greater discretion or greater control to the ICC than the bill as it stands."

Magnuson -- "No...what we are doing...is defining the exemption given to the haulers of agricultural products, which has been a source of confusion in many cases before the ICC."

MATUSOW CONTEMPT CITATION

The Senate March 29 adopted, by voice vote, a resolution (S Res 131) asking the government to bring contempt of Congress proceedings against Harvey M. Matusow, self-styled Federal Bureau of Investigation informer. Conviction would carry a penalty of \$1,000 fine or a year's imprisonment, or both.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, in reporting S Res 131 July 12, 1955 (S Rept 825), said Matusow's "persistent and illegal refusal 'to answer certain questions at Internal Security Subcommittee hearings Feb. 28, March 1 and March 2, 'deprived the Subcommittee of necessary and pertinent evidence.'" (1955 Almanac, p. 526)

A Department of Justice spokesman March 29 said the status of various legal actions against Matusow "is under study." A March, 1955, conviction in El Paso, Texas, for contempt of court was upset by the U.S. Court of Appeals Jan. 27, 1956. A retrial was ordered. (Weekly Report, p. 125) Matusow was indicted by a New York federal grand jury on July 13, 1955, for perjury. He pleaded innocent.

FARM PROGRAM

The conference committee appointed to resolve differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of HR 12, the Agricultural Act of 1956, began consideration of the bill March 26. Conferees were Sens. Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.), Chairman, Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Milton R. Young (R N.D.); Reps. Harold D. Cooley

Floor Action - 5

(D N.C.), W.R. Poage (D Texas), E.C. Gathings (D Ark.), Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) and August H. Andresen (R Minn.).

BACKGROUND -- HR 12 was passed by the House May 5, 1955, and by the Senate March 19, 1956. (Weekly Report, p. 340) President Eisenhower March 21 said the bill was not "workable" and would "bury the farmers under surpluses they couldn't stand." Aiken March 29 said the Committee was "making no progress at all toward effective farm legislation." Inclusion of two-price systems was, he said, "unacceptable to me and the Administration."

ACTION -- March 27 -- Conferees agreed to: Restore for one year rigid 90 percent supports on basic agricultural commodities (the main feature of the House bill).

Adopt the dual parity formula passed by the Senate.

Require the Secretary of Agriculture to make a study of parity formulas and report to Congress by Jan. 30, 1957.

Eliminate Senate provision placing cotton of 1-11/16 inches or longer under the import quota program.

Direct the Commodity Credit Corp. to sell its stocks of extra long staple cotton at competitive world prices.

Eliminate Senate limits on price support payments and soil bank payments to any one producer.

March 28 -- Conferees agreed to:

Retain Senate provision requiring the price of either soybeans or cottonseed to be supported if the price of the other was supported, to keep them in equal competition.

Eliminate Senate provision making the average grade the standard grade of cotton for price support purposes.

Delete Senate provision requiring certification from processors that producers of perishable commodities received not less than the support price, or a fair price as determined by the Secretary.

Adopt provision authorizing the President to negotiate with other nations to regulate imports of agricultural commodities and manufactured products.

Adopt provision directing the Secretary to take into account drought or natural disaster years in determining average yield for making acreage reserve payments.

Eliminate Senate provision directing CCC to encourage export sales of cotton to reestablish the historic United States share of the world cotton market.

Retain Senate provision extending surrender and reapportionment provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act to 1956-57 wheat crops.

Retain Senate provision freezing the national cotton acreage allotment for 1957-58 at the 1956 level (17.4 million acres).

Retain Senate provision increasing the national cotton acreage allotment by 100,000 acres in order to establish minimum farm allotments in each state.

March 29 -- Conferees agreed to:

Delete Senate provision requiring a survey of existing meat grading systems.

Retain Senate provision regarding a two-price plan for wheat, but modify it to provide for a referendum on the subject each year until the plan was accepted.

Retain Senate provision to establish a two-price system for rice, but set the 1956 support level at not less than 55 percent of parity (instead of at 55 percent as passed by the Senate).

Retain Senate provision establishing 1956 state rice acreage allotments at not less than 85 percent of the 1955 allotments.

Delete Senate provision setting penalties for unfair treatment of tenants or sharecroppers.

Accept provision of Senate and House bills setting support levels for whole milk, butterfat and their products at 80-90 percent of parity, but modify it to increase dairy support prices for the 1956-57 marketing year to \$3.25 a hundredweight (a 10-cent increase over the current level).

Delete Senate provision exempting from marketing quotas farms using their entire wheat crop on the farm for food, feed or seed.

BENSON STATEMENT

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson March 27 sent the House Agriculture Committee a statement of his views on HR 12, as passed by the Senate. Among his criticisms:

INCREASED SET-ASIDES -- "Last minute amendments to the bill which would statistically 'isolate' vast surpluses of corn, cotton and wheat in an effort to boost support price levels would have the effect of aggravating still further the surplus problem.... Changing the name or calling a surplus a 'set-aside' does not wish it out of existence nor does it remove the depressing effect on market prices."

DUAL PARITY -- "The effect of continuing the use of old or new parity, whichever is higher, for basic commodities.... provides more generous treatment for basic commodities than for nonbasics.... It abandons parity as a principle."

TWO-PRICE WHEAT PLAN -- "All wheat producers... would be directly affected by the plan. And yet, not all these producers -- only those in the commercial area who intend to harvest more than 15 acres of wheat -- would be eligible to vote. This would be only about 35 percent of all the farmers who grow wheat."

RICE CERTIFICATE PLAN -- It would present a "new complication... in the form of processing certificates" and have an "impact on international relations."

SICKNESS STUDY

The Senate March 29 passed by voice vote, with a Committee amendment, a bill (S 3076) to authorize continuing Public Health Service surveys of sickness and disability.

BACKGROUND -- The legislation, requested by President Eisenhower in his Jan. 26 health message, was reported (S Rept 1718) March 28 by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 95)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3076, the National Morbidity Survey Act:

Said information on the number of persons "suffering from heart disease, cancer, diabetes, arthritis and rheumatism and other diseases... is now seriously out of date" and "urgently needed."

Authorized the Surgeon General to make and publish studies on the extent of illness and disability in the United States and the economic and other impacts of such conditions.

Authorized annual appropriations for the studies. Authorized the Surgeon General to use federal, state or private agencies in carrying out the Act.

DEBATE -- March 29 -- Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- The last study of diseases in the U.S. "was made more than 20 years ago by the WPA, but perhaps it was not the most efficient study."

CQ Senate Votes 44 through 47.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Four Proposals to Change Existing Method Of Electing Chief Executive Considered

44. Electoral Reform (S J Res 31). Langer (R N.D.) substitute proposal to nominate Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates by direct vote in a national primary and elect them by direct popular vote. Rejected, 13-69, March 27. (See story, p. 375)

45. Electoral Reform (S J Res 31). Lehman (D N.Y.) substitute proposal to abolish electoral college and elect President and Vice President by direct popular vote. Rejected, 17-66, March 27. (See story, p. 375)

46. Electoral Reform (S J Res 31). Case (R N.J.) substitute proposal to make electoral vote in each state depend on the percentage of eligible voters balloting. Rejected, 20-66, March 27. (See story, p. 375)

47. Electoral Reform (S J Res 31). Daniel (D Texas)-Thurmond (D N.C.)-Mundt (R S.D.) substitute proposal offering states a choice of dividing electoral votes in proportion to popular vote or providing for electors on Congressional district basis. Adopted, 48-37, March 27. (See story, p. 375)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	44	45	46	47	Vote No.	44	45	46	47	Vote No.	44	45	46	47
Yes	13	17	20	48	Yes	11	16	10	26	Yes	2	1	10	22
Nay	69	66	66	37	Nay	28	25	34	18	Nay	41	41	32	19

44 45 46 47					44 45 46 47					44 45 46 47					44 45 46 47				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill D.	N	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper R.	N	N	N	Y	Curtis R.	N	N	N	Y	Green D.	N	N	N	N
Sparkman D.	X	X	N	Y	Martin R.	N	N	N	Y	Hruska R.	N	N	N	Y	Pastore D.	N	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Goldwater R.	N	N	N	Y	Carlson R.	N	N	N	Y	Bible D.	N	N	N	Y	Johnston D.	X	N	N	Y
Hayden D.	N	Y	N	N	Schoepfel R.	N	N	N	Y	Malone R.	N	N	N	?	Thurmond D.	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright D.	N	N	N	Y	Barkley D.	✓	✓	?	X	Bridges R.	N	N	N	Y	Case R.	N	N	N	Y
McClellan D.	N	N	N	Y	Clayton D.	N	X	N	Y	Cotton R.	N	N	N	Y	Mundt R.	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland R.	N	N	N	Y	Elliander D.	N	N	N	N	Case R.	N	N	Y	N	Gore D.	N	Y	N	Y
Kuchel R.	N	N	Y	N	Long D.	Y	Y	N	N	Smith R.	N	N	Y	N	Kefauver D.	?	?	?	?
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Allott R.	N	N	Y	N	Payne R.	N	N	N	N	Anderson D.	N	N	N	Y	Daniel D.	N	N	N	Y
Millikin R.	N	N	N	Y	Smith R.	Y	N	N	N	Chevez D.	Y	Y	N	Y	Johnson D.	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush R.	N	N	Y	N	Beall R.	N	N	N	N	Ives R.	N	N	Y	N	Bennett R.	N	N	N	Y
Purtell R.	N	N	Y	N	Butler R.	?	?	?	?	Lehman D.	Y	Y	N	N	Watkins R.	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear D.	N	N	N	Y	Kennedy D.	N	N	N	N	Ervin D.	X	N	N	Y	Aiken R.	N	N	N	N
Williams R.	N	N	N	Y	Saltonstall R.	N	N	N	N	Scott D.	N	N	N	Y	Flanders R.	N	X	X	X
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland D.	N	N	N	Y	McNamara D.	N	Y	N	N	Langer R.	Y	Y	N	N	Byrd D.	N	N	N	Y
Smathers D.	N	N	N	Y	Potter R.	N	N	Y	N	Young R.	N	N	N	Y	Robertson D.	N	N	N	Y
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
George D.	N	N	N	Y	Humphrey D.	✓	✓	✓	X	Bender R.	N	N	Y	N	Jackson D.	Y	Y	Y	N
Russell D.	X	N	N	Y	Thye R.	?	?	?	?	Bridger R.	N	N	Y	N	Magnuson D.	✓	✓	Y	N
IDaho					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Dworth R.	N	N	N	Y	Eastland D.	N	N	N	Y	Kerr D.	N	N	N	Y	LaIRD D.	Y	Y	N	N
Walker R.	?	?	?	✓	Stennis D.	N	N	N	Y	Monroney D.	X	X	X	?	Neely D.	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Dikens R.	N	N	N	Y	Hannings D.	N	Y	Y	N	Morse D.	Y	Y	Y	N	McCarthy R.	N	N	N	Y
Douglas D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Symington D.	N	N	N	N	Neuberger D.	Y	Y	Y	N	Wiley R.	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart R.	X	X	X	X	Mansfield D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Duff R.	N	N	N	N	Barrett R.	N	N	N	Y
Jenner R.	N	N	N	Y	Murray D.	✓	✓	✓	X	Martin R.	N	N	N	N	O'Mahoney D.	Y	Y	N	N

MONEY -- "The baneful influence of money in elections is the principal modern-day threat to our democracy.... On the basis of eight years of experience in politics I have concluded that it not only produces venal and unnaturally biased officials but also results in the election of many second-rate intellectuals whose only function is the carrying out of orders from principal campaign contributors.... I am satisfied that an incompetent nonentity equipped with enough money could get elected over a competent candidate whose campaign lacked funds. This is so because campaigns have been taken over by a reliance on mass communication media which eliminates debate and public appearances in favor of sloganeering and press agency.... Most public officials begin their careers with a desire to remain honest. The public shares the responsibility for those who fall from grace because the great mass of people fail to actively support those candidates who will represent their interests." -- Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) March 22 release.

BRICKER AMENDMENT -- "I am receiving many comments on the new wording of the so-called Bricker Amendment.... I don't think this amendment, or any amendment, can bar mistakes in judgement in foreign policy by either the President or the Senate.... Obviously, no amendment, in any form, would necessarily rescind actions taken during the past 10 years. Neither would it do anything to change the tendency of courts to interpret the plain language of the Constitution in strange new ways. The work of resisting and then defeating the internationalists, and rescinding the legislation they have passed, is a political as well as a judicial issue. We must mobilize political sentiment to elect Constitutionalists and defeat internationalists, over and above the need to close all doors to use of the treaty-making power to bring about world government by subterfuge.... I am reassured that this draft will take care of all aspects of the problem which can be dealt with by legislation, and strengthen our hands in the effort, by political action, to remove from their positions of power, all who would reduce the United States to a province of a collectivist One World." -- Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) March 20 release.

FARM BILL -- "Just what kind of a farm bill we will have...we would not venture to predict. From what we have observed thus far, sectionalism and politics seem to have played a large part in what has been said and done. This is a great disappointment to us.... We suspect, but cannot prove, that there have been deliberate delaying tactics for political purposes." -- Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R N.Y.) March 22 newsletter.

"I respect the sincerity of the Senators in what they have done, but I question their judgement. The farm problem is a nationwide problem and the attempt to settle the local matters and problems with a disregard for the rest of the farm economy must operate to divide the farm forces. We hope that this Administration is not pursuing the doctrine of 'divide and conquer' in its attempt to cope with the farm matter." -- Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas) March 16 newsletter.

MANIFESTO -- "The 'declaration' of 19 Members of the United States Senate presented in this chamber...is a matter so shameful that it will forever be a dark page in American history.... (It) may not be outright sedition, but it certainly is subversive in its intent to undermine the integrity of the judicial system of this nation.... In the heat of their passion, I fear these Senators have begun a tunnel under the foundations of our government.... No amount of phrasing...can dim the hatred and open defiance of law and order poorly hidden within." -- Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) March 14 release.

"It was my pleasure and privilege to sign this declaration which stated so cogently, so forcefully and with such moderation and good sense the position of the South regarding the decision of the Supreme Court in the recent school cases.... In my opinion...the most dangerous trends in our democratic government are for the Supreme Court to assume to legislate and for the Congress to surrender its powers to the Chief Executive." -- Rep. Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) March 16 newsletter.

"I wish with all my heart that the Senators and Members of the House had not felt impelled to issue their manifesto.... Despite its expressed appeal for moderation, the effect...can only be to incite further resistance and inflame a situation already difficult." -- Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) March 15 release.

CYPRUS -- "Events in Cyprus...threaten the peace and security of the free world.... My deep feeling of gratitude toward Britain does not extend to the point of justifying every action taken by every British government... I...feel no need to conceal my own feelings of dismay and distress at the policy being pursued by Britain in Cyprus. I think this policy is inconsistent with the principle of liberty. I think this policy has been short-sighted and wrong in the light of the interests not only of the free world, but of Britain herself.... The seizure, deportation and imprisonment of Archbishop Makarios is, in my judgment, tragic." -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) March 20 address.

"There is no good reason why Great Britain should control this island...except that it is a part of the NATO defense.... Britain is in this affair clear up to its neck, and we have bailed this country out so often, making enemies each time, that we should follow the advice of George Washington once, just to see how it works." -- Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) March 22 newsletter.

"I believe there is basic soundness to the British policy of eventual independence.... I hold they must add that important element of 'when' to their present formula to really convince the world. While there is little that we Americans can teach the wily British diplomats, I would like to suggest that they might learn a lesson from the Philippines." -- Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.) March 19 newsletter.

DEFINITIONS -- "...definitions of terms frequently heard in Washington -- Expedite: To confound confusion with emotion; To activate: To make carbons and add more names to the memo; To implement a program: To hire more people and expand the office...." -- Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas) March 29 newsletter.

FARM PROGRAM COMMENTS

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, March 26 said the Senate farm bill (HR 12) was "a bad bill -- the product of political log rolling at the expense of the American farmer and the general public." Shuman said "this bill abandons any semblance of sound economic principles for the illusion of political gain." He continued: "I believe that this bundle of contradictions, if enacted into law, will do more harm than good to the welfare of agriculture because of the tremendous production incentive it contains." (Weekly Report, p. 340)

GRANGE

Herschel D. Newsom, Master of the National Grange, March 25 said House-Senate conferees would produce "an improved, workable and definitely useful farm bill that will help halt the intolerable slide in farmers' income." Newsom said "in the Grange, we believe the immediate effect of the bill on farm income in 1956 leaves much to be desired." (Weekly Report, p. 378)

FARMERS UNION

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, March 22 said his organization "is far from satisfied with all the features of the Senate bill... (and) we will fight to improve it so that all the farm families of this nation will be assured of true parity."

Patton was elected to his ninth term as NFU president at the group's biennial convention March 19-23 at Denver, Colo. Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), March 20 told the delegates that as long as the decline in farm income continued, every wage-earner and businessman would be "living on shaky stilts." He said UAW was beginning to be affected by the problem because automobile sales in farm areas were declining.

Former Ambassador to India Chester A. Bowles March 22 told the NFU that "surpluses can become one of our most potent weapons in the struggle for the allegiance of the free world's peoples."

OTC CAMPAIGN

For America March 21 urged its members to write their Congressmen and tell them "that if they want your support in the coming campaign, they must kill HR 5500." The bill would make the United States a member of the Organization for Trade Cooperation. For America said such membership would place U.S. foreign trade policy "in the hands of foreigners." (Weekly Report, p. 304)

Pointing out the constitutional right of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, For America said that if HR 5500 became law "the Congress shall have abrogated its constitutional duty." For America included with the letter a pamphlet, "Tariffs are a Job's Best Friend," by the Trade Information Committee of the American Tariff League.

UAW AID PROGRAM

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), March 25 urged the United States and Russia to contribute 2 percent of their gross national incomes for 25 years to an international fund to aid underdeveloped countries. Reuther, calling the program one of "Peace, Prosperity and Progress," said it would "help the people of the economically less-developed nations to help themselves."

He suggested the program be administered through the United Nations and multilateral agencies. He also proposed the U.S. share its surplus food with other nations under arrangements that would not dislocate the economy of any country and "speak out clearly... against all forms of colonialism."

ELECTORAL REVISION

Leaders of 14 national organizations March 26 wired all Senators to object to a proposed constitutional amendment (S J Res 31) to change the method of electing the President and Vice President. The groups said "a vote for S J Res 31... is a vote against civil rights." Signing the wire were spokesmen of the National Bar Assn., International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), American Jewish Congress, Jewish War Veterans, American Council on Human Rights, Americans for Democratic Action, United Transport Service Employees (AFL-CIO), Phi Delta Kappa Sorority, National Alliance of Postal Employees, Jewish Labor Committee, American Veterans Committee, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL-CIO), United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO) and National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. (Weekly Report, p. 376)

NAACP March 22 said it opposed any change in the electoral college system "except to elect the President by direct popular vote." ADA March 22 said S J Res 31 was "a concerted effort... to curb the political influence of liberal-labor forces in the Presidential nomination and election process."

Lobbyist Registrations

Fifteen registrants filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between March 9-20. Among those registering was Michael P. Eagan, philosopher and philosophical consultant, who expressed an interest in promoting the general welfare of the United States. Other representatives filing expressed interest in postage rates, labor, Indian and railroad legislation. Three more railroad groups were listed among employers, bringing the total number of railroad groups registering for March to seven.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): business, citizens, farm, foreign, individuals, labor, professional and veterans and military. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

- **EMPLOYER** -- Associated Railroads of New York State, 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.
 Registrant -- WILLIAM J. MAHON, One Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 3/12/56.
 Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the interest of Associated Railroads of New York."
 Compensation -- \$500 monthly.

- **EMPLOYER** -- Boston & Maine Railroad, North Station, 150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.
 Registrant -- EUGENE C. STRUCHOFF, 95 N. Main St., Concord, N.H. Filed 3/15/56.
 Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting railroads."

- **EMPLOYER** -- Federal Excise Tax Council Inc., 1001 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
 Registrant -- MAURICE G. PAUL JR., 1922 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Bldg., Philadelphia 9, Pa. Filed 3/19/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Federal excise tax legislation relating to administrative, compliance and enforcement matters of a technical nature."

Previous Registration -- Motorola Inc. (1955 Almanac, p. 690)

(The Federal Excise Tax Council Inc. is a non-profit organization comprised of manufacturers, retailers and associations interested in the technical and administrative provisions of excise taxes.)

- **EMPLOYER** -- National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

Registrant -- READ P. DUNN JR., 1832 MSt., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry."

Previous Registration -- National Cotton Council of America (1950 Almanac, p. 774)

- **EMPLOYER** -- Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb.

Registrant -- EDWIN R. MILLER, 1004 Farnum St., Omaha, Neb. Filed 3/19/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the general interests of the railroads operating in the state of Nebraska."

Compensation -- \$742 monthly.

- **EMPLOYER** -- Railway Express Agency Inc., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN G. MACFARLAN, Railway Express Agency Inc., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/9/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting fourth-class mail."

Citizens' Groups

- **EMPLOYER** -- Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena, Wis.

1. Registrant -- JAMES G. FRECHETTE, Keshena, Wis. Filed 3/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- Amend 35 Stat 51, authorizing the cutting of timber on the Menominee Indian Reservation, and PL 399, 83rd Congress, a law providing for termination of federal supervision over the Menominee Indian Tribe.

Previous Registration -- Menominee Tribe of Indians. (1951 Almanac, p. 708)

2. Registrant -- HILARY WAUKAU, Keshena, Wis. Filed 3/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as registrant above.

3. Registrant -- MONROE WESO, Zoar, Wis. Filed 3/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as registrant above.

Previous Registration -- Menominee Tribe of Indians. (1954 Almanac, p. 696)

Farm Groups

- **EMPLOYER** -- The National Grange, 744 Jackson Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- JOSEPH O. PARKER, Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/15/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Adoption of Grange policy as defined each year in its annual convention."

Individuals

- **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- MICHAEL P. EGAN, Curtis and Forest Ave., Warrensville, Ill. Filed 3/19/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Serve as lobbyist in the public interest, promoting the general welfare of the U.S. and its citizens."

Expenses -- \$5,000 annually.

Labor Groups

- **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- AMALGAMATED ASSN. OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO), DIVISION 689, 900 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 3/15/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Laws affecting the interests of... (union)... members."

Previous Registration -- (1950 Almanac, p. 784; 1953 Almanac, p. 599)

Registrant -- WALTER J. BIERWAGEN, 900 F St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 3/15/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registration -- Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL). (1954 Almanac, p. 703)

- **EMPLOYER** -- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), 330 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- J. TAYLOR SOOP, 401 Third St. N.W., Room 307, Washington 1, D.C. Filed 3/15/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in legislation affecting railroad workers."

Previous Registration -- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). (1954 Almanac, p. 704)

- **EMPLOYER** -- Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- E.L. OLIVER, 1001 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation that affects members of labor unions.

Previous Registration -- Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL). (1950 Almanac, p. 784)

(The Labor Bureau of Middle West is an organization established to do economic research and legal work as a service for labor unions.)

Special Report

VFW QUESTIONS ORGANIZATIONS' TAX - EXEMPT STATUS

Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa) March 13 inserted in the Congressional Record a Veterans of Foreign Wars' newsletter questioning the tax exempt status of certain organizations. The question raised is cause for concern for a number of groups currently having tax exemption privileges.

The VFW cited two groups: For America, denied tax exemption for financial contributors in September, 1955, and The Atlantic Union Committee, granted tax exemption for contributors in 1954. Asked the VFW: Why do certain organizations enjoy tax exemption while others with similar activities do not?

For America

Under a Sept. 19, 1955, ruling of the Internal Revenue Service, For America was notified it was "not organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes" under the provisions of Section 501 (c)(3) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code. Therefore, contributions made to it were "not deductible by the donors in computing their taxable income" as provided in Section 170 of the same Act.

The IRS letter cited activity in promoting the Bricker amendment (S J Res 1), opposing an increase in the public debt, advocating reduction in federal spending, pressing for adoption of proposals made by the Second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government and advocating changes in United States foreign policy as reasons for denying For America tax exempt status.

In response to this decision, Robert E. Wood, then co-chairman of For America, Oct. 6, 1956, wrote Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey his group accepted "without prejudice" the IRS decision. But Wood added, the Treasury "continues to tax exempt a great many political action groups.

"Almost without exception," he continued, "these organizations are left-wing, internationalist and un-American in the scope of their endeavor." He listed 54 groups, headed by the Atlantic Union Committees, and including The American Assn. for the United Nations, American Friends Service Committee, American Jewish Committee, Committee for Economic Development, Ford Foundation, Foreign Policy Assn., Fund for the Republic Inc., National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S. of America, National Education Assn. and the National Urban League.

Atlantic Union Committee

The Atlantic Union Committee is concerned primarily with S Con Res 12 and H Con Res 72, resolutions to provide the President with authority to call a convention of NATO members to explore the extent they might agree to form a "defense, economic and political union" within the framework of the United Nations.

When the AUC received tax exemption from the IRS in 1954, the authorization said the status reverted to the 1949 date of AUC incorporation in New York.

A May 5, 1954, memorandum from AUC Executive Secretary Justin Blackwelder to his board of governors said, "Now that the Committee has been granted tax

Exemption Clauses

• Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Act of 1954 provides income tax exemption for:

"Corporations, and any community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, library or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation."

• Section 170 (c)(3) of the same Act defines as a tax exempt "charitable contribution" a gift to:

"A post or organization of war veterans, or an auxiliary unit or society of, or trust or foundation for, any such post or organization --

(A) organized in the U.S. or any of its possessions, and

(B) no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual."

exemption...how are we going to make sure that we keep it? We want the Committee to increase its activities, but we must be sure that we stay within the framework of the governing regulation. It could be argued that this Committee disseminates controversial propaganda, and it could be argued that a large part of the Committee's activities were of a controversial nature."

Blackwelder concluded that since AUC by-laws and literature were under examination for over a year by IRS the government would "not withdraw exemption...unless we make some substantial change in our purposes or literature."

VFW Newsletter

The VFW newsletter said that whether or not a group was granted tax exempt status depended on how the Service "interprets certain key words and phrases in the pertinent law." The newsletter said that neither the Atlantic Union Resolution (S Con Res 12) backed by AUC nor the Bricker amendment (S J Res 1) was "legislation" as neither needs a Presidential signature. The VFW therefore questioned the basis for the IRS decisions.

The newsletter also questioned the interpretation of the terms "political activity" and "controversial" by the IRS. The decisions in the two cases cited, said the VFW, "leave little doubt that the IRS has used a double standard in interpreting the broader meaning of 'political activity.'" The VFW said the decision on the "controversial" nature of the two organizations' proposals is "certainly as weird as its finding on the other key points at issue."

The VFW, also a tax exempt organization, is in an excellent position to raise these questions. Veterans' groups activities are tax exempt for contributors under Section 170 (c)(3) which makes no restriction because of propaganda activity or "otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNERS

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), the acknowledged front runner for the Democratic Presidential nomination, campaigned in California for the June 5 primary there. Adlai E. Stevenson said he would continue to pursue a moderate course in discussing issues, regardless of the outcome. Vice President Richard M. Nixon picked up support as Mr. Eisenhower's running mate.

The chronological developments:

KEFAUVER

March 22 -- Kefauver said his victory in Minnesota should bring "some reconsideration in the Democratic ranks." He said pledges of support came to him from Montana and other states where Democrats previously were opposed to him or neutral. Sen. Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) said he did not think the southern states would accept Kefauver as the Democratic candidate.

March 24 -- Kefauver's New Hampshire supporters filed spending reports of \$5,754 for the March 13 primary. Kefauver said he would win the party nomination if victorious in California.

March 27 -- Andrew Jacobs, head of Indiana Democratic supporters of Kefauver, said he would enter the Senator's name in the May 8 primary there, with Kefauver's permission.

STEVENSON

March 21 -- Stevenson said Kefauver currently was the "front runner" for the party nomination.

March 23 -- Stevenson said he would "stick to the course of moderation" even if it cost him the nomination.

March 24 -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said a Stevenson defeat in California would weaken the former Illinois governor "beyond recovery."

March 26 -- Stevenson supporters in New Hampshire reported they spent \$3,700 in the March 13 primary.

March 27 -- Stevenson headquarters said there were no plans to enter the Indiana primary.

HARRIMAN

March 24 -- Gov. Averell Harriman (D N.Y.) said the results of the Minnesota primary had not changed his status of being "not an active candidate" for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

March 26 -- Frank E. McKinney, former Democratic national chairman (1951-52), said in Indianapolis he wanted Harriman as the Democratic nominee for President. McKinney said he presided at a Democratic meeting in Denver March 4 to boost Harriman, but denied it was a move to "stop Stevenson."

March 27 -- William C. Salome Jr. of Wichita, Kan., said a group of Kansas Democrats had set up a state headquarters in Wichita boosting Harriman for the nomination.

JOHNSON

March 23 -- Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said the Eisenhower Administration was "totally unresponsive" to the "needs of the farmers." Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) termed Johnson "the great leader of the Democratic team in the Senate."

March 24 -- Joseph L. Rauh Jr., national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, said Johnson had brought the Democratic party to its "lowest point in 25 years" by "imitating rather than opposing the Eisenhower Administration."

EISENHOWER

March 21 -- The North Carolina Republican state convention selected a delegation of 28 who voted to support President Eisenhower for the nomination. Eight announced they were for Nixon as Vice President, 16 others said they would support Nixon "if the President wants him." Gov. Goodwin Knight (R Calif.) said he would not endorse Nixon as the GOP Vice Presidential nominee until the President made known his selection.

March 24 -- Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) said he favored Nixon for the Vice Presidential nomination.

March 26 -- Nebraska State GOP Chairman William Spear of Fremont said President Eisenhower's name would be entered in the Presidential preference primary May 15.

State Roundup

GEORGIA -- Three Georgia Democratic leaders March 23 said they were opposed to a third party movement "at the present time." Taking this position were Democratic State Chairman John Sammons Bell, Attorney General Eugene Cook and Gov. Marvin Griffin.

KENTUCKY -- The Kentucky legislature voted in February to change the date of the Congressional primary to the fourth Tuesday after the first Monday in May, effective in 1956.

MAINE -- The Democratic party March 24 held its state convention in Brewer. The convention elected 24 delegates, with 14 votes, to the party national convention. The delegation was unpledged officially.

MISSISSIPPI -- The all-white Mississippi Republican party March 23 elected E.O. Spencer, Jackson, and Mrs. J. Balfour Miller, Natchez, national committee members of the GOP. Both are former Democrats who left the party in 1952 to support President Eisenhower's candidacy. The convention also picked 15 delegates to the GOP convention, all unpledged.

MISSOURI -- Lon Hocker, St. Louis attorney and insurance executive, March 24 announced his candidacy for the GOP gubernatorial nomination.

Announced Congressional Candidates for 1956 Races

(1955 Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity scores follow current terms.)

SENATE

• Seeking nomination:

Mrs. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) Beckley, widow of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore; March 26. (Weekly Report, p. 243)

HOUSE

• Seeking re-election:

Alabama, March 6:

Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D) 1st Dist., Mobile, 11th term (37,32;55).

Rep. George Grant (D) 2nd Dist., Troy, 10th term (41,54;65).

Rep. George W. Andrews (D) 3rd Dist., Union Springs, 7th term (34,61;58).

Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D) 4th Dist., Piedmont, 3rd term (49,27;52).

Rep. Albert Rains (D) 5th Dist., Gadsden, 6th term (54,46;77).

Rep. Carl Elliott (D) 7th Dist., Jasper, 4th term (56,41;87).

Rep. Robert E. Jones Jr. (D) 8th Dist., Scottsboro, 5th term (61,37;90).

Rep. George Huddleston Jr. (D) 9th Dist., Birmingham, 1st term (56,41;74).

New Jersey, March 8:

Rep. T. Millet Hand (R) 2nd Dist., Cape May City, 6th term (44,39;81).

Rep. James C. Auchincloss (R) 3rd Dist., Rumson, 7th term (68,32;77).

Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D) 4th Dist., Trenton, 1st term (66,27;87).

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R) 5th Dist., Morristown, 2nd term (78,10;68).

Rep. William R. Widnall (R) 7th Dist., Saddle River, 4th term (59,34;74).

Rep. Gordon Canfield (R) 8th Dist., Paterson, 8th term (27,17;32).

Rep. Frank C. Osmer Jr. (R) 9th Dist., Tenafly, 3rd term (54,37;74).

Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D) 10th Dist., Newark, 4th term (68,29;100).

Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio (D) 11th Dist., Newark, 4th term (68,29;100).

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R) 12th Dist., Livingston, 9th term (76,10;68).

Rep. Alfred D. Sieminski (D) 13th Dist., Jersey City, 3rd term (49,34;58).

Rep. T. James Tumulty (D) 14th Dist., Jersey City, 1st term (59,39;84).

North Carolina, March 16:

Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D) 1st Dist., Washington, 9th term (59,39;52).

Rep. L.H. Fountain (D) 2nd Dist., Tarboro, 2nd term (59,39;74).

Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D) 4th Dist., Nashville, 12th term (54,22;65).

Rep. Thurmond Chatham (D) 6th Dist., Chapel Hill, 9th term (32,20;19).

Rep. Frank E. Carlyle (D) 7th Dist., Lumberton, 4th term (34,54;45).

Rep. Charles B. Deane (D) 8th Dist., Rockingham, 5th term (68,32;77).

Rep. Hugh Q. Alexander (D) 9th Dist., Kannapolis, 2nd term (32,66;42).

Rep. William G. Bray (R Ind.) 7th Dist., Martinsville, 3rd term (49,49;58); March 27.

Rep. Clair Engle (D Calif.) 2nd Dist., Red Bluff, 6th term (63,34;71); March 28.

• Seeking nomination:

Alabama, March 6:

James T. Hamrick (D) 1st Dist., Mobile.

Wilbur B. Nolen Jr. (D) 2nd Dist., Montgomery.

New Jersey, March 8:

J. Frank Crawford (D) 1st Dist., Collingswood.

Joseph M. Surdone (D) 1st Dist., Collingswood.

Bernardo S. Doganiero (Soc. Lab.) 1st Dist., Collingswood.

Thomas C. Stewart (D) 2nd Dist., Atlantic City.

Morris Karp (Soc. Lab.) 2nd Dist., Atlantic City.

Sidney Shiff (D) 3rd Dist., New Brunswick.

William H. Wells (R) 4th Dist., Bordentown.

J. Ellis Kirkham (D) 5th Dist., Plainfield.

Harry Press (Soc. Lab.) 5th Dist., Plainfield.

Florence P. Dwyer (R) 6th Dist., Elizabeth.

Irene T. Griffin (R) 6th Dist., Westfield.

Ithamar Quigley (Pro.) 6th Dist., Elizabeth.

Daniel Amster (D) 7th Dist., Hoboken.

Walter H. Gardner Jr. (D) 8th Dist., Passaic.

Stephen Bell (Amer. Third Party) 8th Dist., Passaic.

Harry Santhouse (Soc. Lab.) 8th Dist., Paterson.

Robert D. Gruen (D) 9th Dist., Teaneck.

Herman H. Rhael (Soc. Lab.) 9th Dist., Teaneck.

G. George Addonizio (R) 10th Dist., Bellville.

James E. Serritella (R) 10th Dist., Newark.

Thomas J. Devine (D) 11th Dist., Newark.

Chester K. Ligham (R) 11th Dist., East Orange.

Thomas A. Kenny (Ind.) 11th Dist., East Orange.

Irving L. Hodes (D) 12th Dist., Newark.

Frank L. Clayton (D) 12th Dist., Cedar Grove.

Daniel Roberts (Soc. Lab.) 12th Dist., Newark.

Winfred O. Perry (Conservative) 12th Dist., Newark.

Norman H. Roth (R) 13th Dist., Jersey City.

Vincent J. Dellay (R) 14th Dist., West New York.

John E. Walton (Ind.) 14th Dist., Jersey City.

North Carolina, March 16:

W.E. Debnam (D) 4th Dist., Raleigh.

Ralph J. Scott (D) 6th Dist., Danbury.

Alton A. Lennon (D) 7th Dist., Wilmington.

C. Dana Malapase (R) 7th Dist., Wilmington.

A. Paul Kitchin (D) 8th Dist., Wadesboro.

John W. King (D Ind.) 6th Dist., Greencastle; March 17.

20. Bernard J. Donoghue (R N.Y.) 36th Dist., Auburn; March

Le Roy Gore (D Wis.) 3rd Dist., Sauk City; March 27.

NORTH CAROLINA -- Three Democrats March 16 filed for the party's gubernatorial nomination in opposition to Gov. Luther Hodges, seeking re-election. They are C.E. Earle Jr., Charlotte; Thomas B. Sawyer, Belmont and Harry P. Stokely, Charlotte.

TEXAS -- Sen. Price Daniel (D) March 27 said he would seek the party nomination for governor. Retiring Gov. Allan Shivers March 25 said Gov. Frank Lausche (Ohio) was the only man acceptable to him as a Democratic Presidential nominee.

In This Appendix . . . (March 19-25)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-80

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-83

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

NONE

2. Sent to President

- S 1585 -- Provide for return to town of Hartford, Vt., of certain land which was donated by such town to U.S. as site for veterans' hospital and which is no longer needed for such purpose. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Government Operations reported June 20. Senate passed June 23, 1955. House Government Operations reported March 7. House passed on consent calendar March 19.
- S 3452 -- Amend act of July 15, 1955, Public Law 161, 84th Cong. (69 Stat. 324) by increasing appropriation authorization for aircraft control and warning system. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Armed Services reported March 14. Senate passed March 15. House passed March 20.
- S J Res 95 -- Authorize American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans and estimates for erection of suitable memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 8. Senate passed Feb. 10. House Administration reported March 20. House passed March 20.
- HR 585 -- Authorize conveyance to Lake County, Calif., of Lower Lake Rancheria. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 622 -- Provide for release by U.S. of its rights and interests in land located in Saginaw County, Mich. BENTLEY (R Mich.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 18, 1955, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 1806 -- Amend act re Roosevelt Memorial Association to permit it to consolidate with Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Assoc., Inc. KEAN (R N.J.). House District of Columbia reported May 3. House passed May 9, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 3557 -- Amend act of July 3, 1943 re settlement of claims for damage or injury by military personnel or certain civilian employees of U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed March 29, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 4376 -- Exempt from duty importation of certain handwoven fabrics when used in making of religious vestments. PHILBIN (D Mass.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Feb. 20. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 4391 -- Abolish Castle Pinckney National Monument in state of South Carolina. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 4630 -- Affirm title to certain tract of land in California vested in state of Calif. on Jan. 21, 1897. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 4802 -- Authorize execution of mortgages and deeds of trust on individual Indian trust or restricted land. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24. House passed on consent calendar June 20, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 5280 -- Authorize land exchanges for purposes of Colonial National Historical Park in state of Virginia. ROBESON (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 5556 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of McGirts Creek, Fla., for flood control. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Public Works reported July 29, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16. Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 5856 -- Repeal requirement for heads of departments and agencies to report to Postmaster General number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at close of each fiscal year. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 12. House passed on consent calendar July 18, 1955. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 5876 -- Amend copyright law to permit, in certain classes of works, deposit of photographs or other identifying reproductions in lieu of copies of published works. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 7, 1955, amended. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 6022 -- Provide for relocation of Trenton Massacre Canyon Monument presently located near Trenton, Neb. WEAVER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 6112 -- Authorize construction of a sewage-disposal system to serve Yorktown area of Colonial National Historical Park, Va. ROBESON (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 6309 -- Authorize construction of Mississippi River-Gulf outlet. HEBERT (D La.). House Public Works reported July 26, amended. House passed Aug. 1. Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 6772 -- Authorize conveyance of certain federal land to school district No. 24 of Lake County, Ore. COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.

- HR 6961 -- Designate lake created by Buford Dam in State of Georgia as "Lake Sidney Lanier." LANDRUM (D Ga.). House Public Works reported July 25. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 7097 -- Provide for reconveyance of oil and gas and mineral interests in portion of lands acquired for Demopolis lock and dam project to former owners thereof. SELDEN (D Ala.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 7927 -- Extend time within which State of Louisiana may make initial payment on purchase of certain property from U. S. LONG (D La.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. House passed Jan. 23. Senate Banking and Currency reported March 6. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- HR 8320 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 and Agricultural Act of 1954 re special school milk program and brucellosis eradication program for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 30, amended. House passed Feb. 1, amended. House Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 6, amended. Senate passed Feb. 8, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments Feb. 16. Senate insisted on its amendments Feb. 21. Senate adopted conference report 46-48 March 15. House concurred in Senate amendments, 406-0, March 21.
- H J Res 194 -- Designate General Grant tree (known as Nation's Christmas tree) in Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., as national shrine. SISK (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- H J Res 443 -- Increase appropriation authorization for Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission. HARRISON (D Va.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 29, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate Judiciary reported March 12. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- H J Res 517 -- Change date to Jan. 7 for counting electoral votes in 1957. McCormack (D Mass.). House passed Feb. 7. Senate Rules and Administration reported, Feb. 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1146 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act re fees to agents, attorneys and representatives. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended.
- S 1194 -- Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Neb., as unit of Missouri River Basin project. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed July 25, 1955, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 6, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended.
- S 1528 -- Authorize enrolled members of Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation, N.D., to acquire trust interests in tribal lands of reservation. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended.
- S 1542 -- Authorize allowance for civilian officers and employees of government who are notaries public. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended.
- S 1555 -- Authorize restoration to tribal ownership of certain lands upon Crow Indian Reservation, Mont. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 8. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- S 1702 -- Amend section 1721, title 18, U.S.C. re sale or pledge of postage stamps. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 15. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- S 1871 -- Amend Act entitled "An act to reimburse Post Office Department for transmission of official government-mail matter," approved Aug. 15, 1953. (67 Stat. 614). CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 13. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- S 2151 -- Provide for segregation of certain funds of Fort Berthold Indians on basis of membership roll prepared for such purpose. LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- S 2210 -- Modify project for Saint Mary River, Mich., South Canal, in order to repeal authorization for alteration of International Bridge as part of such project, and authorize Secretary of Army to accomplish such alteration. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.). Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- S 2267 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to city of Henderson, Nev. MALONE (R Nev.). Bible (D Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 15, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended.
- S 2562 -- Amend U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 re eligibility for visas. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Foreign Relations reported March 1, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended.
- S 2755 -- Designate reservoir above Monticello Dam in California as Lake Berryessa. KUCHEL (R Calif.). Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- S 2861 -- Authorize increase of emergency relief highway funds from \$10 million to \$30 million for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. BUSH (R Conn.), and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- S 3183 -- Provide an improved farm program; proposed Agricultural Act of 1956. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 10. Senate indefinitely postponed March 19 when HR 12 passed in lieu.
- S 3237 -- Provide for continuance of life insurance coverage under Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, in case of employees receiving benefits under Federal Employees' Compensation Act. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 8. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- S 3315 -- Amend section 5 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re death benefits. MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 8. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- S J Res 93 -- Authorize acceptance of gift from Ericson Memorial Committee. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Rules and Administration reported July 30, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar Aug. 2, 1955, amended. House Administration reported March 20, amended. House passed March 20, amended.
- S J Res 122 -- Provide for filling of vacancy in Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, of class other than Members of Congress. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Administration reported Feb. 22. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.
- S J Res 123 -- Similar to S J Res 122.
- S J Res 124 -- Similar to S J Res 122.
- S Con Res 70 -- Extend greeting to Sudan. SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Feb. 16. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 220 -- Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. District Court for district of New Mexico, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims arising as result of construction by U. S. of Elephant Butte Dam on Rio Grande. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Judiciary reported March 19, amended.
- S 1688 -- Amend section 406 of Federal Seed Act. MUNDT (R S.D.), and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22, amended.
- S 1777 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to authorize common carriers by railroad to carry disabled individual requiring attendant and such attendant at usual fare charged for one person. SMATHERS (D Fla.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19, amended.
- S 1834 -- Authorize certain retired, commissioned officers of Coast Guard to use commissioned grade authorized them by law under which they retired, in computation of their retired pay under provisions of Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 21. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955. House Armed Services reported March 20.
- S 2246 -- Authorize sale of certain lands to city of Wall, S.D. MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22, amended.
- S 2438 -- Amend act entitled "Act to recognize high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever." THURMOND (D S.C.). Senate Finance reported March 23, amended.
- S 2887 -- Further protect and assure privacy of grand or petit juries in courts of U.S. while such juries are deliberating or voting -- EASTLAND (D Miss.), Jenner (R Ind.). Senate Judiciary reported March 19, amended.
- S 2909 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to prescribe seals for bureaus and offices of Department of Commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19.
- S 3269 -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in continental U.S. either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of transportation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19.
- S 3422 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain amounts from unclaimed payments on U.S. Savings Bonds to fund created for payment of government losses in shipment. BYRD (D Va.). Senate Finance reported March 22.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 12 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported March 10, amended. House passed, 206-201, May 5, 1955, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 10. Senate passed 93-2 March 19, amended.
- HR 3996 -- Amend further Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed April 18, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 27, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended.

HR 4437 -- Make provision re withholding for state employee retirement system purposes on compensation of certain civilian employees of National Guard and Air National Guard. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Armed Services reported March 8. House passed on consent calendar March 19.

HR 5975 -- Authorize reimbursement of owners of lands acquired under federal reclamation laws for their moving expenses. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended.

HR 6268 -- Facilitate construction of drainage works and other minor items on federal reclamation and like projects. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended.

HR 6904 -- Provide for establishment of Booker T. Washington National Monument. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19. Senate passed March 20.

HR 7678 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at 11th Annual Instrument-Automation (International) Conference and Exhibit, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff. EBERHARTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22.

HR 8334 -- Permit importation free of duty of racing shells used in connection with preparations for 1956 Olympic Games. CHUDOFF (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22.

HR 8535 -- Amend act of July 4, 1955 re construction of irrigation distribution systems. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended.

HR 8780 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise taxes in case of gasoline and special fuels used on farm for farming purposes. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 26. House passed 387-0 under suspension of the rules Jan. 31. Senate Finance reported March 2, amended. Senate passed March 6, amended. Senate insisted on its amendments March 20.

HR 8942 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at International Theater Equipment Trade Show, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff. GWINN (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22.

HR 8959 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the International Photographic Exposition, to be held at Washington, D.C. to be admitted without payment of tariff. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 20, amended. House passed March 22.

HR 10003 -- Make appropriations for government of D.C. and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. RABAUT (D Mich.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 19.

HR 10004 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 21.

H J Res 317 -- Designate last week in October of each year as National Farm-City Week. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Judiciary reported July 28, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended.

H Con Res 223 -- Extend greetings to Pakistan. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 20. House adopted March 20. Senate adopted March 21.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 374 -- Authorize adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within Stanislaus National Forest, Toulumne County, Calif. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Agriculture reported July 13. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22.

HR 842 -- Grant increases in annuities of certain former civilian officials and employees engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 21.

HR 1855 -- Amend act approved April 24, 1950, re facilitating work of Forest Service. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported July 13, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22.

HR 2005 -- Amend provisions of acts authorizing payment of 6 months gratuity to widow, child or dependent relative of persons in armed forces. CHENOWETH (R Colo.). House Armed Services reported March 20, amended.

HR 3233 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to make it criminal offense to move or travel in interstate commerce with intent to avoid prosecution or custody or confinement after conviction for arson. RADWAN (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 27. House passed on consent calendar June 7, 1955. Senate Judiciary reported March 19.

HR 3693 -- Amend title IX of D.C. Revenue Act of 1937, as amended. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported March 21.

HR 4922 -- Prohibit picketing in immediate vicinity of White House. GENTRY (D Texas). House District of Columbia reported March 21.

HR 5889 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to town of Savannah Beach, Tybee Island, Ga. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported July 14. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 19.

HR 6461 -- Amend section 73 (l) of Hawaiian Organic Act re assessment of land in irrigation projects formed by territorial agency. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20.

HR 6463 -- Ratify and confirm section 4539, Revised Laws of Hawaii 1945, section 1 (b), act 12, Session Laws of Hawaii 1951, and sale of public lands consumed pursuant to terms of said statutes. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20.

HR 6574 -- Amend section 2 of title IV of act entitled "Act to provide additional revenue for District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 680), as amended. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported June 22. House passed June 27, 1955. Senate District of Columbia reported March 19.

HR 6712 -- Amend section 1237 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain corporations, public utilities and certain acquired property. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported March 22, amended.

HR 6807 -- Authorize amendment of certain patents of government lands containing restriction as to use of such lands in territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20.

HR 6808 -- Amend section 73 (l) of Hawaiian Organic Act re sale of land for residence purposes. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20.

HR 7236 -- Amend section 8 (b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act re water conservation practices. JOHNSON (D Wis.). House Agriculture reported July 18. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22.

HR 7380 -- Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to correct certain inequities. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended.

HR 7611 -- Establish date of rank for pay purposes for certain naval reserve officers promoted to grades of lieutenant and lieutenant commander. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported March 20.

HR 7874 -- Provide transportation of Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska or continental U.S., either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of transportation. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 21.

HR 8100 -- Authorize loan of two submarines to government of Brazil. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 30, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Finance reported March 22.

HR 8107 -- Amend Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 by increasing pay of six-month trainees from \$50 to \$78 per month. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 8. House passed Feb. 9. Senate Armed Services reported March 22, amended.

HR 8130 -- Designate bridge to be constructed over Potomac River in vicinity of Jones Point, Va., as Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge. HARRISON (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported March 22.

HR 8390 -- Amend act entitled "An act to recognize high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever". RILEY (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported March 20.

HR 8477 -- Amend title II of Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, providing flexibility in distribution of women officers in grades of commander and lieutenant commander. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported March 20.

HR 8904 -- Amend certain laws relating to grade of certain personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps upon retirement. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported March 20.

HR 8957 -- Extend time within which D.C. Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations with respect to civic auditorium to be constructed in D.C. and provide that such Commission shall continue in existence until construction of such auditorium has been completed. MORRISON (D La.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended.

HR 9075 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional revenue from taxes on motor fuel, tires and trucks and buses. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported March 19, amended.

HR 9078 -- Provide authorized strength of metropolitan police force of D.C. shall not be less than 2,500 officers and members. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported March 22.

HR 9166 -- Provide one-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported March 8. House passed 366-4 under suspension of rules March 13. Senate Finance reported March 23.

HR 9312 -- Provide that members of Board of Education of D.C. may be removed for cause. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported March 21.

HR 9582 -- Provide for delayed reporting of births within D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended.

HR 9770 -- Provide revenue for D.C. SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported March 13, amended. House passed March 20, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported March 23, amended.

H J Res 112 -- Release reversionary right to improvements on a 3-acre tract in Orangaburg County, S.C. RILEY (D S.C.). House Agriculture reported July 18. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 22.

H J Res 464 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the Washington State Fifth International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff. PELLY (R Wash.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported March 23.

H Res 357 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study causes of large increases in traffic accidents in U.S. during recent years. ROBERTS (D La.). House Rules reported March 22, amended.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

HR 10029 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend section 317 (a) of Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 -- Agriculture.

HR 10066 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/20/56 -- Authorize appropriations of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of Federal Highway Act, to enable Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintain timber access roads, to permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber -- Public Works.

HR 10068 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/20/56 -- Make provisions for quality requirements for, and inspection, certification and labeling of Irish potatoes -- Agriculture.

HR 10090 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/20/56 -- Provide for payment by Secretary of Treasury of unpaid balance due on defaulted joint stock land bank bonds under supervision and direction of Farm Credit Administration -- Judiciary.

HR 10084 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/20/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate forest-fire protection compact -- Agriculture.

HR 10108 -- JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend section 314 and section 374 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

HR 10121 -- BRAY (R Ind.) -- 3/21/56 -- Provide for a scientific study and research program for purpose of developing increased and additional industrial uses of agricultural products so as to reduce surpluses of such products and to increase income of farmers -- Agriculture.

HR 10123 -- HARDEN (R Ind.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10121.

HR 10125 -- HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10121.

HR 10145 -- ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 3/22/56 -- Similar to HR 10121.

HR 10148 -- BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 3/22/56 -- Similar to HR 10121.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S 3515 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/22/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended, to assist in provisions of housing for essential civilian employees of Armed Forces -- Banking and Currency.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through March 23, 1956.		This week's listing includes: S 3469 to S 3529 Bills HR 10024 to HR 10156	
	Senate	House	Resolutions
Bills	3,529	10,156	S J Res 157
Joint Resolutions	157	592	S Con Res 73
Concurrent Resolutions	73	224	S Res 233 and 234
Simple Resolutions	234	444	H J Res 585 to 592
TOTAL	3,993	11,416	H Con Res 223 and 224
			H Res 437 to 444

S 3525 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 3/23/56 -- Extend for two years program of financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities under provisions of Public Law 874, 81st Congress, and make certain other changes in such provisions -- Labor.

S 3526 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/23/56 -- Similar to S 3525.

HR 10101 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Assist in provision of housing for elderly families and persons -- Banking and Currency.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

S 3517 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 3/23/56 -- Provide for reorganization of safety functions of federal government -- Government Operations.

SOCIAL SECURITY

S 3513 -- LONG (D La.) -- 3/22/56 -- Facilitate extension of coverage under title II of Social Security Act to American employees of foreign subsidiaries of domestic corporations -- Finance.

S 3528 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 3/23/56 -- Provide for judicial review of administrative findings of Secretary of Labor under title III of Social Security Act, as amended, and chapter 23 (Federal Unemployment Tax Act), of Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended -- Finance.

S 3529 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) (by request) -- 3/23/56 -- Provide judicial review of findings of Secretary of Labor under section 303 of Social Security Act, as amended, and sections 3303 and 3304 of Internal Revenue Code -- Finance.

HR 10026 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend title I of Social Security Act to increase amount of federal funds payable thereunder to states which have approved plans for old-age assistance and which maintain their expenditures for such assistance at or above 1955 level -- Ways and Means.

HR 10040 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.

HR 10056 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.

HR 10058 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.

HR 10062 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.

HR 10064 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age from 65 to 60 in case of men and from 65 to 55 in case of women, and to provide that any fully insured individual who becomes permanently and totally disabled shall be deemed to have reached retirement age -- Ways and Means.

HR 10067 -- GROSS (R Iowa) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.
 HR 10076 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10026.
 HR 10102 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.
 HR 10104 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to reduce age at which women become eligible for old-age assistance, to provide that (within specified limits) outside earnings of needy individuals will not render them ineligible for public assistance, and increase amount of such assistance -- Ways and Means.
 HR 10110 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.
 HR 10112 -- RADWAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/21/56 -- Make general revisions in Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.
 HR 10115 -- SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit a state or local government employee who is covered by a retirement system, but who cannot receive benefits of such system, to elect social security coverage as a self-employed individual if federal old-age and survivors insurance system has not been extended to his services by an agreement under section 218 of that act -- Ways and Means.
 HR 10116 -- SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.
 HR 10120 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that where a husband and wife are both entitled to benefits thereunder and one of them dies, the benefit of the survivor shall be equal to the total of combined benefits to which they were entitled while both were living -- Ways and Means.
 HR 10128 -- KNUSTON (D Minn.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.
 HR 10132 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.
 HR 10152 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/56 -- Similar to HR 10040.

WELFARE

HR 10124 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/21/56 -- Provide for registration and reporting of welfare and benefit plans -- Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

S 3481 -- GEORGE (D Ga.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, re per annum salaries -- Foreign Relations.
 S 3507 -- BIBLE (D Nev.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 3/22/56 -- Amend Trading With Enemy Act, as amended -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 224 -- MERROW (R N.H.) -- 3/20/56 -- Express sense of Congress that ways and means be explored and found to insure applicability of principle of self-determination of Cyprus -- Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

HR 10039 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that clergymen who are naturalized citizens shall not lose their nationality by residence abroad, even through they are not representatives of American organizations, if they devote full time to their clerical duties -- Judiciary.
 HR 10087 -- WALTER (D Po.) -- 3/20/56 -- Terminate operations under Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, and provide relief to certain orphans and immigrants qualifying under Immigration and Nationality Act -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S 3524 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/23/56 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Wash., Sept. 10, 1954 -- Commerce.
 S 3527 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/23/56 -- Authorize state highway commission of state of Maine to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada -- Foreign Relations.

HR 10082 -- RICHARDS (D S.C.) (by request) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 10134 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 3/21/56 -- Make provisions re effective date of section 18 (b) of Customs Simplification Act of 1953 -- Ways and Means.
 H J Res 589 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/20/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Program -- Rules.

5. Labor

HR 10070 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 3/20/56 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in operation of industries affecting commerce, and provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination -- Labor.

HR 10077 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to define relationships between employers and labor organizations engaged in construction projects -- Labor.
 HR 10078 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/20/56 -- Make general revisions in Davis-Bacon Act -- Labor.
 HR 10079 -- PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that foremen shall in certain cases be considered as employees for purposes of that act -- Labor.
 HR 10103 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act with respect to effect of state laws on union-shop agreements -- Labor.
 HR 10119 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide that employees may recover damages from third parties despite acceptance of compensation under this act -- Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

HR 10118 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/21/56 -- Permit payments under Public Laws 815 and 847, 81st Congress, with respect to certain children of members of armed forces stationed overseas -- Labor.

VETERANS

HR 10129 -- MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 3/21/56 -- Provide that in determining income of beneficiaries, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs shall not include certain amounts which are not considered as income for purposes of section 1034 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Veterans.
 HR 10038 -- MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/19/56 -- Establish a conclusive presumption of service connection in case of death of any veteran of World War I who was rated as totally disabled for 10 or more consecutive years -- Veterans.
 HR 10147 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/56 -- Amend Public Law 650, 83rd Congress, to provide benefits under laws administered by Veterans Administration for service in Women's Army Auxiliary Corps -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

S 3477 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/19/56 -- Provide for procurement by government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability for personal injury or death, or for property damage, arising from operation of motor vehicles in performance of official government duties -- Civil Service.
 HR 10041 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend first section of Civil Service Act of Jan. 16, 1883, as amended, to provide for six year terms of office for members of Civil Service Commission -- Civil Service.
 HR 10059 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 3/20/56 -- Make general revisions in Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.
 HR 10073 -- MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10059.
 HR 10146 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/56 -- Provide that officers and employees of federal government shall be excused from duty for a sufficient period of time to vote in elections -- Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

HR 10032 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 3/19/56 -- Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate centennial of drilling of first oil well at Titusville, Pa. in 1859 -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 10057 -- BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 3/20/56 -- Designate Sept. 13 in each year as Barry Day, and declare such day to be a legal public holiday -- Judiciary.
 HR 10107 -- JAMES (R Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Provide for development by Secretary of Interior of Independence National Historical Park -- Interior.
 HR 10122 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10107.
 HR 10126 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10107.
 HR 10133 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10107.

CONGRESS

HR 10031 -- JONES (D Mo.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend act of March 3, 1875, as amended, re franking of Congressional Record and parts thereof -- Civil Service.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

HR 10027 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/19/56 -- Establish and prescribe duties of Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice -- Judiciary.
 HR 10043 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 re federal elections -- Administration.
 HR 10072 -- HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/20/56 -- Provide means of further securing and protecting civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. -- Judiciary.

H J Res 586 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 3/19/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President -- Judiciary.

H J Res 588 -- ROGERS (D Texas) -- 3/20/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution with respect to power of states to conserve and regulate exploration, production and distribution of their petroleum products, water, sulfur and all other minerals and natural resources -- Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

S 3495 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) (by request) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend section 753 of title 28 of U.S.C. to prescribe more fully duties and obligations of official reporters appointed by district courts of U.S. -- Judiciary.

S 3516 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/23/56 -- Provide additional penalties for violation of antitrust laws -- Judiciary.

H 10036 -- LATHAM (D Ga.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend sections 1861 and 1863 of title 28 of U.S.C. to change qualifications and requirements for exemption from service on a federal jury -- Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

S 3470 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 3/19/56 -- Provide for examination, licensing, registration and regulation of professional and practical nurses, and for nursing education in D.C. -- D.C.

S 3488 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide recognition for meritorious service by members of police and fire departments of D.C." approved March 4, 1929 -- D.C.

S 3489 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend acts known as Life Insurance Act, approved June 19, 1934, and Fire and Casualty Act, approved Oct. 9, 1940 -- D.C.

HR 10060 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953, as amended, to make June 27 through June 30, 1956, a special pay period -- D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

HR 10028 -- FARRINGTON (D Hawaii) -- 3/19/56 -- Provide for annual sessions of legislature of Territory of Hawaii, provide for compensation for members of such legislature -- Interior.

HR 10042 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize cutting of timber, manufacture and sale of lumber, and preservation of forests on Menominee Indian Reservation in state of Wisconsin." Approved March 28, 1908, as amended -- Interior.

HR 10086 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/20/56 -- Provide vocational training for adult Indians -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

S 3482 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/19/56 -- Provide for transfer of title to certain lands to Carlbad Irrigation District, N.M. -- Interior.

S 3490 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to S 3482.

S 3491 -- ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 3/20/56 -- Authorize conveyance of a certain tract of land in North Carolina to city of Charlotte, N.C. -- Government Operations.

S 3512 -- BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 3/22/56 -- Permit desert land entries on disconnected tracts of lands which, in case of any one entryman, form a compact unit and do not exceed in aggregate 320 acres -- Interior.

S 3518 -- DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 3/23/56 -- Provide for an annual report on administration of certain public lands -- Agriculture.

HR 10030 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/19/56 -- Provide for transfer of title of certain lands to Carlbad Irrigation District, N.M. -- Interior.

HR 10033 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 3/19/56 -- Provide for disposal of federally owned property of upper Fox River, Wis. -- Public Works.

HR 10034 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 3/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10033.

HR 10035 -- DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 3/19/56 -- Similar to HR 10033.

HR 10061 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 3/20/56 -- Similar to HR 10030.

HR 10075 -- MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/20/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to town of Bald Knob, Ark. -- Operations.

POST OFFICE

HR 10037 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/19/56 -- Provide for construction of buildings for post office purposes and for replacement of inadequate postal buildings -- Public Works.

HR 10099 -- BETTS (R Ohio) -- 3/21/56 -- Provide for extension of rural mail delivery service -- Civil Service.

HR 10100 -- BETTS (R Ohio) -- 3/21/56 -- Authorize and direct Postmaster General to conduct an investigation and survey to determine number of residences not now receiving direct-to-home mail service and to recommend methods and means to provide such rural delivery service -- Civil Service.

HR 10150 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/22/56 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to change position of elevator operator level 2 to level 3 of postal field service schedule -- Post Office.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

S 3510 -- IVES (R N.Y.) -- 3/22/56 -- Provide for furnishing of certain information by bureau of census re number of aliens or citizens in any state upon request of such state -- Civil Service.

GENERAL

S 3471 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 3/19/56 -- Amend joint resolution of May 17, 1938, to provide for construction and maintenance of a National Collection of Fine Arts Museum on site set aside for an art gallery thereunder -- Public Works.

HR 10114 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Make available temporary exhibition space for national collection of fine arts until such time as Smithsonian Gallery of Art is finally established -- Administration.

H J Res 583 -- HESS (R Ohio) -- 3/19/56 -- Designate 7-day period beginning Oct. 21, 1956, as Cleaner Air Week -- Judiciary.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

HR 10083 -- ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/20/56 -- Protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of fiber content of textile fiber products -- Commerce.

HR 10111 -- MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 3/21/56 -- Amend sections 657 and 1006 of title 18 of U.S.C. in order to include certain savings and loan associations within its provisions -- Judiciary.

HR 10117 -- STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10083.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

S 3494 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 3/20/56 -- Prohibit certain unfair practices with respect to cancellation of franchises held by automobile dealers and by radio and television broadcasting stations -- Commerce.

S 3505 -- BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/22/56 -- Authorize sale of certain vessels to citizens of Mexico -- Commerce.

S 3509 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 3/22/56 -- Amend section 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act, to give to Interstate Commerce Commission authority for use in alleviating car shortages during periods of emergency or threatened emergency -- Commerce.

S J Res 157 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/20/56 -- Authorize Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation and study of production, transportation, distribution and sale of refined petroleum products -- Commerce.

HR 10069 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 3/20/56 -- Provide medical care for certain persons engaged on board a vessel in care, preservation or navigation of such vessel -- Commerce.

HR 10071 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 3/20/56 -- Promote self-sufficiency of local service air carriers and contribute to national defense by providing for federal participation in design, development, testing, tooling and construction costs of prototype transport aircraft suitable to needs of local service airlines and adaptable to auxiliary military service -- Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

S 3484 -- MURRAY (D W. Va.) -- 3/20/56 -- Provide for location of mining claims by geological, geochemical and geophysical prospecting methods -- Interior.

S 3485 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Case (R S.D.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 3/20/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of columbian-tantalum bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

S 3486 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 3/20/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of beryl in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

S 3508 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 3/22/56 -- Provide for establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in state of Minnesota -- Interior.

S 3523 -- HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Iowa), Murray (D Mont.) -- 3/23/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

HR 10106 -- HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 3/21/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to conduct cloud-seeding experiments in Colorado River Basin -- Interior.

HR 10130 -- MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 3/21/56 -- Encourage discovery, development and production of manganese-bearing ores and concentrates in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.

HR 10131 -- MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10130.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

S 3469 -- JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 3/19/56 -- Increase and revise authorization for small flood-control projects in section 205 of Flood-Control Act of June 30, 1948, as amended, by section 212 of Flood Control Act of May 17, 1950, and extend such authorization to bank protection projects -- Public Works.

S 3520 -- COTTON (R N.H.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 3/23/56 -- Amend Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944, to provide for an addition to national system of interstate highways -- Public Works.

HR 10024 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/19/56 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to waive certain requirements of law with respect to joint liability under contracts entered into pursuant to federal reclamation laws -- Interior.

HR 10025 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/19/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to amend certain contracts providing for furnishing of water to city of Rapid City, S.D. -- Interior.

HR 10050 -- ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/20/56 -- Modify authorized project for construction of Millwood Reservoir on Little River in Arkansas to include construction of Pine Creek, Lufata, Sherwood (Narrows) and Broken Bow Reservoirs -- Public Works.

HR 10074 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to national system of interstate highways -- Public Works.

HR 10105 -- HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 3/21/56 -- Provide for utilization of Colorado River development fund in states of lower division -- Interior.

HR 10127 -- KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 3/21/56 -- Similar to HR 10074.

HR 10149 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/22/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Auburn unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under federal reclamation laws -- Interior.

H J Res 587 -- LTT (R Calif.) -- 3/19/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish and construct certain facilities at San Diego County, Calif., re conducting research in methods of converting saline water to potable water -- Interior.

H Res 437 -- VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 3/19/56 -- Request a review of reports on Wash River, Ind., and Ill. -- Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

S 3474 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/19/56 -- Exempt from tax admissions to certain cultural and trade centers -- Finance.

HR 10044 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/19/56 -- Reduce percentage depletion for natural resources -- Ways and Means.

HR 10045 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/19/56 -- Permit deductions for federal income-tax purposes of certain political contributions -- Ways and Means.

HR 10063 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/20/56 -- Exempt from tax admissions of certain cultural and trade centers -- Ways and Means.

HR 10065 -- GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/20/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to impose an import tax on natural gas -- Ways and Means.

HR 10081 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/20/56 -- Establish corporate income-tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 33 percent surtax -- Ways and Means.

HR 10085 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 3/20/56 -- Remove inequities in allowances for interest on overpayments attributable to final determinations on applications for relief under section 722 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 for taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1941 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10109 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 3/21/56 -- Permit temporary free importation of automobiles and parts of automobiles when intended solely for show purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 10113 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/21/56 -- Exempt from tax or club dues amounts paid with respect to any nonprofit neighborhood swimming pool -- Ways and Means.

HR 10151 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 3/22/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place crude bauxite and certain calcined bauxite on free list -- Ways and Means.

Congressional Quiz

Score yourself on this quiz. If you can answer three questions correctly, you're probably "well informed" on the background of current issues.

1. Q--True or false: More than 60 ex-Senators and Representatives have registered as lobbyists in the past 10 years.

A--True. Sixty-six ex-Members of Congress are among the 4,200-plus individuals and organizations registered as lobbyists since the 1946 enactment of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, a Congressional Quarterly survey shows.



2. Q--Guess how many Negroes currently are serving in Congress: (a) none (b) 3 (c) 20?

A--(b) Three -- though a total of 27 Negroes have served in the national legislature throughout United States history. Many of the 27 (the figure includes two Senators) held office shortly after the Civil War. The three current Members -- all Democratic Representatives: William L. Dawson of Illinois, Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Michigan and Adam C. Powell Jr. of New York.

3. Q--True or false: The departure soon of Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay leaves the Eisenhower Cabinet without a man who has been elected governor or Senator.

A--True. Both Secretary of State John Foster Dulles of New York and Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts served in the Senate under appointment, but neither was elected to that body. McKay, former elected governor of Oregon, is planning to run for the Senate seat now held by Democrat Wayne Morse.

4. Q--True or false: In the past 40 years the major political parties have awarded their Presidential nominations to Members of Congress more frequently than to state governors.

A--False. Congressional Quarterly analyzed Presidential contests since 1912, found that governors or ex-governors received major party nominations for the Presidency 14 times, while former or "sitting" Members of Congress won four times.

5. Q--Three Americans were elected President but trailed their opponents in the popular vote. Name one of the Presidents.

A--John Quincy Adams in 1824; Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876; Benjamin Harrison in 1888.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 326; (3) 318; (5) 293.

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The Week In Congress

Easter Recess Congressmen went home Thursday for Easter leaving a stack of unfinished business on their desks. They come back April 9 to a patch-quilt farm bill and a multimillion dollar measure to expand the nation's highway system. Looking back at work accomplished since the beginning of the session, Congressional Quarterly statistics show this legislative batting average for President Eisenhower: Of his 201 requests in 1956, 15 have passed Congress; 33 have passed in one chamber; 93 have received some committee action; five have been rejected or delayed and 55 are awaiting action. (Page 353)

Pollution Problem

One of the decisions facing Congress when it returns from the Easter recess is how much money to give states to fight water pollution. The problem: the nation's waterways are being rapidly turned into sewers while the demand for clean water is increasing. The Senate in 1955 passed a bill to give states \$2 million a year to combat water pollution, but a House version now in committee envisions a billion-dollar-plus program. The current pollution law runs out June 30. (Page 365)

Electoral Reform

Despite a compromise plan, the Senate recommitted a joint resolution to revamp the electoral college. The compromise plan was approved 48-37, far short of the two-thirds majority needed to amend the Constitution. Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas), sponsor of the compromise, said he still had hopes the reform would get through the 84th Congress but several of his colleagues considered it a dead issue. (Page 376)

Upper Colorado

A long debated program to quench the thirst of the Upper Colorado River Basin received final approval by Congress. As sent to the President, the measure authorized \$760 million worth of water storage, power and irrigation facilities. The benefiting states would pay all the federal money back within 50 years except for the amount spent on flood control and irrigation. President Eisenhower favors the project. (Page 375)

Roll-Call Votes

Senate: Electoral college reform, p. 379.

Political Geography

City slickers and not farmers hold the key to which party will control the House next year, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey. The survey shows two-thirds -- 61 -- of the 93 districts won in 1954 by less than 55 percent of the vote are in mid-urban or big city areas. Only 12 of the 93 are in rural areas and 20 are small cities with less than 50,000 population. (Page 360)

Taxes Extended

The Senate passed a bill to extend corporation and excise taxes for another year. Proponents of the measure argued the taxes were needed to keep the nation's economy in the black. The House passed the bill previously and President Eisenhower signed it into law March 29. (Page 374)

Farm Bill

The president of the largest farm organization refused to buy the bill tailored for him and other farmers. Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation president, said the Senate's farm bill was "a bad bill -- the product of political log rolling at the expense of the American farmer and the general public.... This bill abandons any semblance of sound economic principles for the illusion of political gain." (Page 381)

Committee Criticism

The Democratic majority of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee released a scathing report about the administration of the nation's wildlife refuges. It said "there has been absolutely no effective liaison" between the Interior Department bureaus handling the refuges. (Page 369)